

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1
Ex 6 A 6
1925

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK
1925



OFFICE OF
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
WORK

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

C. B. SMITH, Chief

J. A. EVANS, Assistant Chief

STATE DIRECTORS IN CHARGE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK¹

- ALABAMA.—L. N. Duncan, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
ARIZONA.—P. H. Ross, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson.
ARKANSAS.—

{	Dan T. Gray, director, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
	T. R. Reid, assistant director, 310 Federal Bank and Trust Building, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.—B. H. Crocheron, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley.
COLORADO.—Roud McCann, State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins.
CONNECTICUT.—B. W. Ellis, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs.
DELAWARE.—C. A. McCue, University of Delaware, Newark.
FLORIDA.—Wilmon Newell, Agricultural Extension Service, Experiment Station, Gainesville.
GEORGIA.—J. Phil Campbell, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens.
IDAHO.—E. J. Iddings, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Moscow.
ILLINOIS.—H. W. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.
INDIANA.—G. I. Christie, Purdue University, La Fayette.
IOWA.—R. K. Bliss, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
KANSAS.—H. J. C. Umberger, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
KENTUCKY.—T. P. Cooper, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
LOUISIANA.—W. R. Perkins, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University Station, Baton Rouge.
MAINE.—L. S. Merrill, College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono.
MARYLAND.—T. B. Symons, University of Maryland, College Park.
MASSACHUSETTS.—W. A. Munson, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
MICHIGAN.—R. J. Baldwin, Michigan State College, East Lansing.
MINNESOTA.—F. W. Peck, Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.—R. S. Wilson, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, A. & M. College.
MISSOURI.—A. J. Meyer, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia.
MONTANA.—J. C. Taylor, Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.
NEBRASKA.—W. H. Brokaw, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
NEVADA.—C. W. Creel, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—J. C. Kendall, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
NEW JERSEY.—H. J. Baker, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of Rutgers University and the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick.
NEW MEXICO.—W. L. Elser, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
NEW YORK.—C. E. Ladd, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
NORTH CAROLINA.—I. O. Schaub, State College Station, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA.—C. F. Monroe, North Dakota Agricultural College, State College Station, Fargo.
OHIO.—H. C. Ramsower, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus.
OKLAHOMA.—D. P. Trent, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
OREGON.—P. V. Maris, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.
PENNSYLVANIA.—M. S. McDowell, Pennsylvania State College, State College.
RHODE ISLAND.—George E. Adams, Rhode Island State College, Kingston.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Long, Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, Clemson College.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—A. E. Anderson, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
TENNESSEE.—C. A. Keffer, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
TEXAS.—Charles H. Alvord, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.
UTAH.—William Peterson, Agricultural College of Utah, Logan.
VERMONT.—Thomas Bradlee, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington.
VIRGINIA.—J. R. Hutcheson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
WASHINGTON.—S. B. Nelson, State College of Washington, Pullman.
WEST VIRGINIA.—N. T. Frame, College of Agriculture, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
WISCONSIN.—

{	H. L. Russel, director,	College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
	K. L. Hatch, assistant director,	

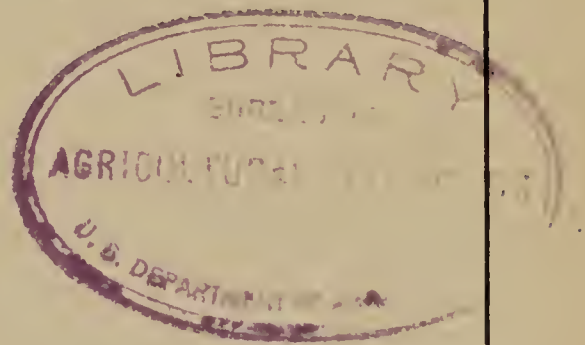
WYOMING.—A. E. Bowman, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

¹ Revised to June 15, 1927.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK
1925

1
Ex 6



PREPARED BY
THE OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK
C. B. SMITH, Chief



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, 1925¹

Prepared by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work
C. B. SMITH, Chief

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction -----	1	Economic results -----	14
Funds and staff -----	1	County agricultural agent work -----	39
Principal developments -----	3	Home demonstration work -----	46
Methods employed -----	5	Boys' and girls' 4-H club work -----	59
Publications, visual presentation, and radio -----	8	Negro extension work -----	69
Farmers' institutes -----	12	Statistics -----	80
Conferences -----	13	Literature cited -----	120

INTRODUCTION

This is the eleventh annual report on cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. The general farm situation and the purchasing power of the farmer in most sections of the United States improved somewhat during 1925, a condition which was reflected in a more optimistic outlook in the annual reports of extension workers for the year. These reports showed that the cooperative extension forces of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges made material progress in giving practical assistance to farmers and their families. Nearly 4,000,000 instances of the adoption, due to extension influence, of farm and household practices tending to the profitable production and marketing of farm products and the improved management of the farm home were reported. The policy of strict economy in public expenditures tended to eliminate all but the most essential of the activities of State and Nation. Cooperative extension work stood the test well. Notwithstanding losses in funds and personnel in a number of counties where the work had not been well established, there was a net gain over the previous year of over \$200,000 in funds and of 104 in the number of extension agents.

FUNDS AND STAFF

The total funds from all sources expended for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, were approximately \$19,656,445, or about \$200,000 more than for the previous

¹ Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending on June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason, statements of funds expended are given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and results of work done for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

NOTE.—This report on cooperative extension work has been written and printed in accordance with a provision of the act of Congress of March 4, 1915, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916." (38 Stat. L. p. 1110.)

year. Of this amount 37.6 per cent, or \$7,394,404, was contributed by the Federal Government, exclusive of the use of penalty envelopes; and 28.7 per cent, or \$5,636,722, was derived from State appropriations to the agricultural colleges and other State agencies. The remaining 33.7 per cent, or \$6,625,319, came from county appropriations for extension work and from contributions by local organizations and individuals. (Fig. 1.) About 94 per cent of all funds used for cooperative extension work in 1925 came from public sources.

Of the Federal funds \$5,879,084 was made available by the Smith-Lever Act and other appropriations supplementary thereto, \$1,193,155 from direct appropriations to the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, and \$322,165 from other appropriations to the Department of Agriculture. Of the total funds \$11,858,839 (60.3 per cent) was expended for extension agents in the counties; \$1,526,214 (7.8 per cent) was expended at the State agricultural colleges for administration and publications; \$2,168,225 (11 per cent), for supervision of county

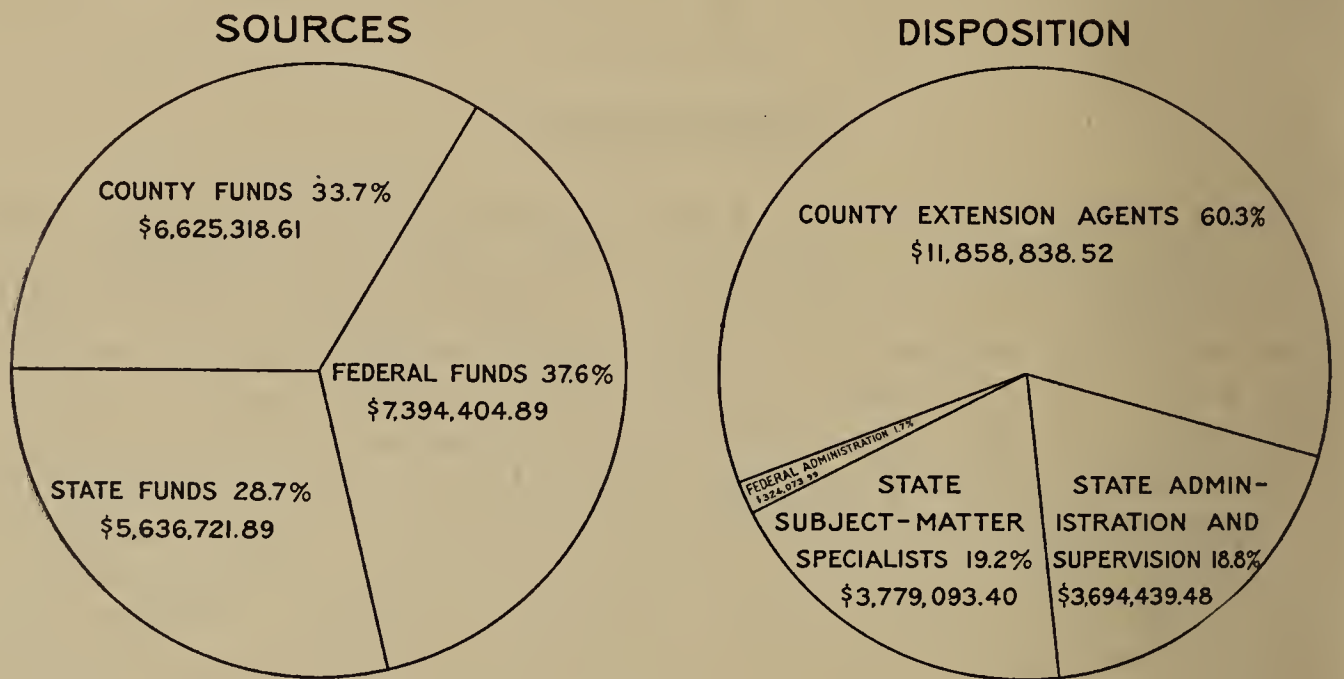


FIG. 1.—Sources and disposition of all funds used for cooperative extension work during the year ended June 30, 1925

extension forces; and \$3,779,093 (19.2 per cent), for the employment of subject-matter specialists to supplement the county workers. The remaining 1.7 per cent, or \$324,074, was for use in connection with the activities of the Federal Extension Service located at Washington.

The entire State field service on June 30, 1925, numbered 4,868 persons. Of this number 3,455 were permanently located in the counties, 2,335 being in county agent work, 987 in home demonstration work, and 133 in boys' and girls' club work. (Fig. 2.) Of these county workers 277 were negro agents. The county workers were assisted in their work by 721 full-time and 209 part-time subject-matter specialists located at the State agricultural colleges. There were 430 persons employed as supervisors and assistant supervisors, and the administrative officers and their immediate assistants numbered 53. Of the above total 3,752 were cooperative employees of the department and the State agricultural colleges, practically all engaged either in county work, supervision of county work, or farm-management demonstrations.

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS

PROGRAM BUILDING

The marked progress made in program building was an outstanding feature of extension work in 1925. (Fig. 3.) Many States, particularly in the West and to some extent in the East, made studies

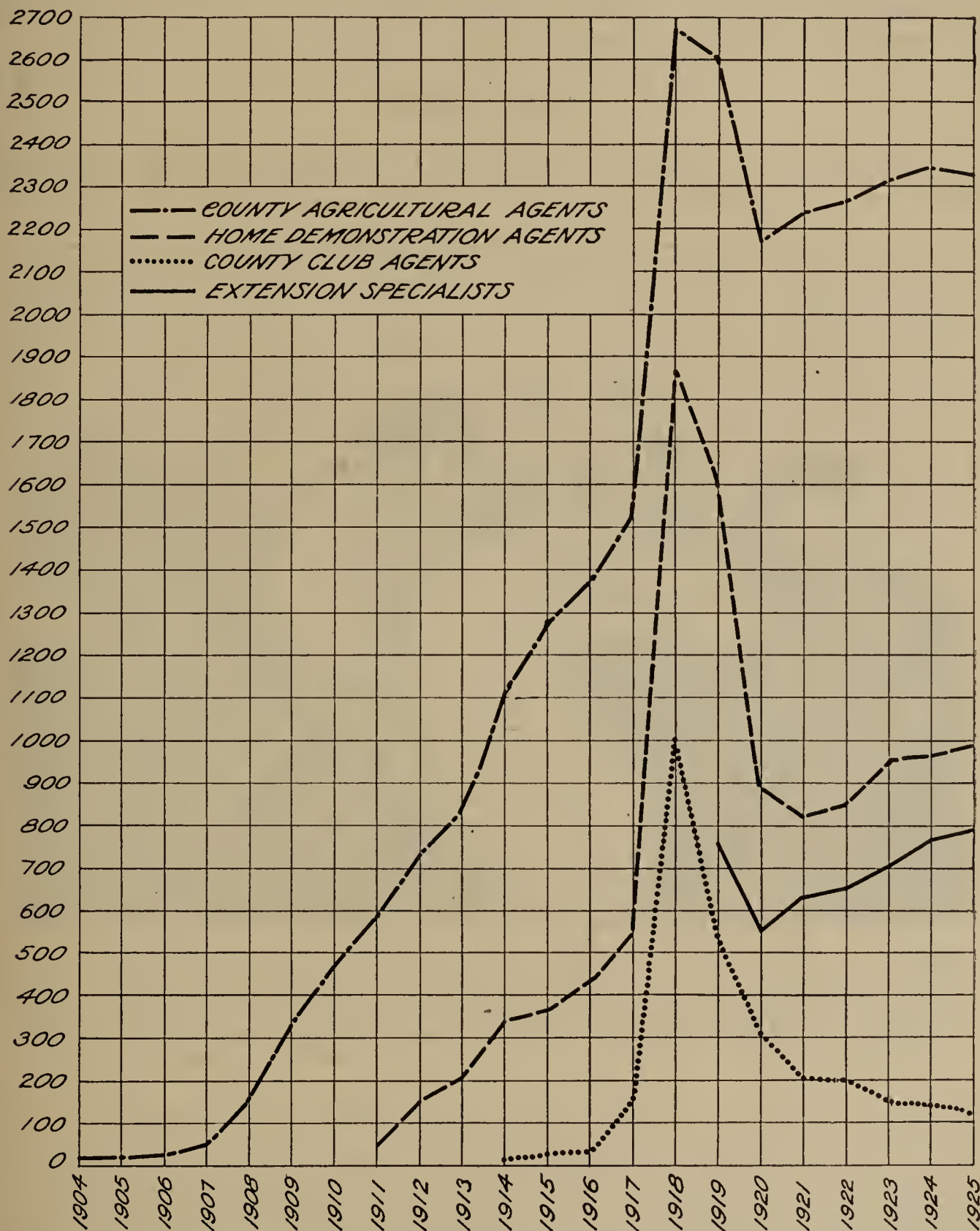


FIG. 2.—Comparative growth in the number of county extension agents and of State extension specialists (full-time basis)

of the economic facts regarding various commodities as a basis for State, county, and local extension programs. The steps in this newer type of program building follow: (1) The college subject-matter departments assemble and classify the economic facts; (2) these facts are laid before committees, made up of farmers, business, and professional men from all over the State, who consider the data

from a State point of view and formulate a State agricultural policy; and (3) the facts as they obtain in particular counties are likewise laid before representative people of such counties and a county agricultural policy is adopted which is made the basis of extension work and agricultural propaganda in the county by all agencies. This plan of procedure has proved stimulating to the extension forces and all people concerned in agriculture. It has served to unify effort of all agricultural agencies and with this unity have come concentration and strength.

FIELD STUDIES

Field studies of extension work by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work cooperating with the State agricultural colleges were



FIG. 3.—Community executive committee discussing an extension program for the improvement of farm and home practices. Such programs are prepared from technical data supplied by the Department of Agriculture, State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and from the personal experiences and problems of the farmers and home makers in the community. The county extension agents and the farm people cooperate in carrying out the program

continued during the year. Since these studies were begun in 1923, 9,650 records have been obtained in 11 States, covering 23 counties² (1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16). Methods of conducting the studies have been developed and improved as the studies have progressed. The earlier studies have also been broadened and special studies of particular problems undertaken. In addition to the general studies in 10 States (Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) a study of boys' and girls' 4-H club work has been made in Massachusetts; of local leadership, in New Jersey and South Dakota; of village homes, in New Jersey and South Dakota; and of the alfalfa project, in Wisconsin. In

² Reference is made by number (*italic*) to "Literature cited," p. 120.

Georgia and Arkansas the influence of extension upon negro farms and homes was also studied.

The data obtained from the different States are quite consistent in showing that the cooperative extension service is reaching from 60 to 90 per cent of the farmers in the counties surveyed, to the extent of changing between three and four farm and home practices on each farm reached. Although tenure, size of farm, prevalence of telephone, and similar factors have had an important bearing upon the extent to which better farm and home practices have been adopted, these factors are not nearly so important as certain other factors largely under the control of extension workers. Farmers who participated in extension activities or in other ways made contact with representatives of the extension service adopted from three to five times as many practices as farmers who made no contacts.

The means and agencies employed in extension and cited as having had a direct influence upon the adoption of better farm and home practices follow in the order of importance. The method-demonstration meeting and the general meeting influenced the adoption of 18 per cent of the practices reported; farm and home visits, 16 per cent; news stories, 13 per cent; bulletins and office calls, 8 per cent each. Adult-result demonstrations directly influenced 7 per cent of the practices adopted and junior-result demonstrations 4 per cent. Other factors of lesser importance are circular letters, correspondence, extension schools, leader-training meetings, telephone calls, and exhibits. In 28 per cent of the instances of adopted practices the indirect influence of neighbors who had gotten the information more directly from the extension service was reported.

The studies of local leadership emphasize the importance of selecting leaders with at least high-school education and the providing of special-training meetings to enable the leaders to function effectively. The data from the detailed study of the alfalfa project in Wisconsin substantiate those obtained in the general studies and emphasize the importance of kinds of methods, such as meetings and news stories, in enabling extension workers to reach greater numbers of people than can be reached through observing result demonstrations, and by farm or home visits alone. From the interviews with all the farmers located in the typical area studied it was found that approximately 2 out of every 3 farmers were actively in favor of extension work, 1 out of 25 actively opposed, and 1 out of 4 indifferent to it.

METHODS EMPLOYED³

Extension workers gave much definite thought and effort to obtaining the wider adoption of improved practices and the development of effective teaching methods. Four fundamental problems, which were quite generally recognized and studied in determining and putting into operation the methods employed, were: (1) How to determine the extension problem in agriculture and home economics; (2) how to determine what agencies should be used in solving the problem; (3) how to apply means and agencies to obtain responses from persons whose practices might be improved; and

³ Acknowledgment is made to A. B. Graham, in charge of subject-matter specialists, for the preparation of the material on pp. 5 to 8.

(4) what methods should be used in determining and using certain inherent characteristics of adults that prompt human behavior.

DETERMINING THE PROBLEM

During the year many of the States intensified their efforts to determine economic shifts or trends that would indicate through census figures, crop reports, consumers' demands, shipment statistics, weather records, production areas, and similar data whether certain enterprises might be safely engaged in and, if so, what were their limitations. These studies were emphasized more particularly in the far West and in some Eastern States because of certain precarious elements in their agriculture. The need for such methods of determining problems has been felt likewise in the great agricultural regions of the Mississippi Valley and lower coastal plain.

In the methods of determining managerial problems larger use has been made of material furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics especially through its crop-reporting system and its reports on the general agricultural situation. The 1920 census reports on many States have been examined by extension specialists and compared with State statistical reports from State auditors, State departments of markets, State enforcement agencies, and statistics taken for the county auditors by assessors and other State gatherers of statistics to determine trends in production, shifts in production areas, consumption rates, prevention of losses from pests, and the degree of intensity of any particular agricultural problem.

DETERMINING WHAT AGENCIES SHOULD BE USED IN SOLVING VARIOUS PROBLEMS

To determine the agencies to be used, the function, purpose, and service of the agency had to be learned. If it were a matter of teaching or the transmission of information, then it was determined by available individuals who could perform that kind of work. If the transmission were to be made on the basis of service, then such agencies were selected as could provide material and information, and particularly those things which had to do with the merchandising of materials necessary to carry out a recommended practice.

During the year it was evident that extension workers were not inclined to build up new organizations or new agencies through which to accomplish results. The great outstanding extension agency for promoting work with both adults and juniors was local leadership. The system of using volunteer local leaders has in some degree spread to every State. Through this agency the extension specialist received great assistance in the solution of extension problems.

Cooperative buying and selling organizations aided extension forces materially in the problems of producing products of uniform quality, size, and color, and in preparing merchantable units for shipment. Seed growers' organizations in various stages of development in the principal agricultural States have become largely the agencies through which treated seeds or seeds of known origin and productive tendencies have been disseminated, although their principal purpose is to standardize production rather than to serve as

marketing agencies. Such organizations did much to put on the market better varieties of cottonseed, wheat, potatoes, and especially alfalfa. Commercial organizations helped to solve some of the extension problems of seed treatment. Millers installed simple outfits for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate at a fixed price per bushel. One firm in New York State treated most of the seed potatoes for one county in Florida.

Merchants and manufacturers also cooperated with extension workers. Some merchants stocked their shelves with shoes designed to fit the conformation of the feet. Manufacturers of salt and confections entered the markets with products containing a small percentage of iodine to make up for its shortage in foods in various regions of the United States where this deficiency had been detected. Some local merchants encouraged the use of testing circles for trying out various types of household and kitchen equipment.

It was more fully realized that the demonstration is one of the most outstanding means for teaching an extension lesson. Reenforcing and spreading the influence of the demonstration were the tour, the exhibit, the motion picture, the lantern slide, the circular letter, bulletin, news item, pageant, poster, slogan, and drama, each one of which was fitted for some particular use.

Regional conferences and various meetings of specialists, either in extension sections of scientific associations or in other organizations, have given attention not only to the refining of extension methods, but to a study of the conditions under which they can be best used. For example, it has been learned that the demonstration may be insufficiently used to establish certain facts and practices within the reasonable reach and observation of adults. Within the last year it has been impressed upon both county extension agents and specialists that demonstrations must be simplified before they can reach effectively the majority of farm people. It has been realized that demonstrations were one of the first lines of approach and that people with certain characteristics of leadership are those with whom demonstrations should be initiated.

Tours were used extensively for two outstanding reasons: (1) To emphasize through the consecutive observations of a number of similar demonstrations under slightly varying conditions the same general lesson taught, and (2) to utilize man's group-loving tendencies to impress him with the desirability of conforming his practices to those demonstrated on the tour.

The number of window displays used to attract attention increased. The dramatization of a lesson—whether it was concerned with the treatment of seed potatoes, the control of the codling moth, the use of milk, or the increase of vegetables in the diet—was used because through seeing and listening to such entertainment the normal individual obtains a more vivid impression of the lesson.

Mock trials of the soil robber and the scrub bull were used with good effect. Posters and slogans played an important part where used and especially when they carried an economic appeal, as did "Milk flows where alfalfa grows" and "Better bulls—bigger bank balances." Such means were employed because of the mental tendency to remember alliterative jingles and rhythmical expressions.

DETERMINING INHERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR

Greater interest than ever before was taken in the study of human behavior in an effort to determine what the motives, appeals, or stimuli were that prompted it. Much of this work was done outside of the regular extension organization. The Office of Cooperative Extension work made some studies in various counties of the United States to learn to what means and agencies adults attributed their adoption of certain practices. One of the most valuable sources of information on human behavior has been books and articles published by psychologists and sociologists who are making studies of reactions of adults to certain appeals. The results of these studies have been adapted to extension teaching in many of the States. One State circulates among its specialists and county extension agents an extension library. A large part of the books in this library deal with human behavior in response to various appeals, such as word-of-mouth and visual representation in exhibits, lantern slides, bulletin illustrations, motion pictures, posters, and dramatics.

Nearly every program in the extension conferences was characterized by such topics as "The object lesson in extension teaching," "Fundamental principles of extension teaching," "Appeals to the adult," "The habit-formed mind," "The effect of the group upon the individual," "What is teaching?" "How to make a demonstration lecture," "How to attract and hold the attention," and other subjects having to do with human behavior. There appeared on these programs persons selected from colleges of journalism, schools of commerce, departments of psychology, departments of oral expression, schools of business administration, and various other departments and organizations from which information could be obtained as to why the human mind acts as it does. Programs for the discussion of boys' and girls' club work were replete with talks on topics such as "The characteristics of leadership," "What characterizes certain mental periods in child development?" and "How can the club program be made to satisfy certain predominant mental periods?"

Extension Director H. C. Ramsower, of Ohio, in cooperation with 34 State extension services, made a valuable study of the characteristics of leadership. From his study he ascertained that the preponderant qualities of successful agents are integrity, perseverance, faith, ability to plan, vision, initiative, and courage. His results stimulated more general and intensive thought on the characteristics of leadership.

PUBLICATIONS, VISUAL PRESENTATION, AND RADIO ⁴

Reports from extension workers recorded wider and more systematic use of publications, news material, visual presentation, and radio. These agencies for reenforcing and spreading the influence of demonstrations in farm and household activities were more fully utilized by both State and county workers. State and Federal facilities for supplying helpful material, data, and personnel in this field showed improvement.

⁴ Acknowledgment is made to Reuben Brigham, in charge of visual instruction and editorial work, for the preparation of the material on pp. 8 to 12.

PUBLICATIONS

Extension publications evidenced definite effort to meet the needs of modern farm readers. The simplification and more popular presentation of subject matter and the use of attractive title pages and make-up and appropriate illustrations were given particular consideration in preparing publications. Efficient and economical distribution was likewise emphasized. State extension divisions published during the year 1,324 printed documents in the interests of extension work, consisting of 236 bulletins, 325 circulars, and 763 miscellaneous publications. The Office of Cooperative Extension Work prepared and printed a report on cooperative extension work for 1923 (11) and nine new department circulars (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10). It also cooperated with the department Office of Information in filling 10,134 requests from extension workers for department publications.

NEWS SERVICE

The State extension divisions prepared and distributed news material relating to their activities to the country and city press and to other organized agencies for news distribution. Specialized information was supplied to farm and trade papers, and contributions were made to a number of popular magazines. Most extension divisions issued an extension news periodical or house organ. In a number of States a more or less regular picture service for farm papers and for farm pages in the city press was maintained. Through conferences and field instruction, considerable aid was given by agricultural college editors to county extension agents and local leaders in developing a local news service concerning their activities. No complete record is available of the total number of news articles and items prepared by State extension divisions.

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work cooperated with the department Office of Information in preparing 266 articles on local, regional, and national accomplishments in extension work for publication in *The Official Record* and in press releases. Nearly 500 selected photographs illustrating extension activity were supplied to the press and to feature writers, accompanied by descriptive data on the activities pictured.

VISUAL AIDS

The use of visual aids in presenting extension information progressed during 1925. Lantern slides, photographic enlargements, motion pictures, charts, and posters were used in illustrating extension talks at community meetings. Lantern slides were used at 7,346 such meetings. Photographs, drawings, and occasionally cartoons served to illuminate and make more attractive extension publications and news material. Various types of exhibits, posters, and window and lobby displays were employed with convincing effect. There was a marked increase in interest in telling the extension story through photographs. (Fig. 4.) In several States series of carefully planned photographs were taken and photographic facilities were improved. The Office of Cooperative Extension Work assisted by giving instruction in the taking of photographs

and in the selection and use of visual aids at State and district conferences in 19 States. The office cooperated with State extension divisions in taking a total of 1,903 field and 209 laboratory photographs. Nearly 40,000 prints, slides, enlargements, charts, posters, and drawings were requested and prepared for extension use. The office distributed through State directors of extension 1,634 sets of lantern slides, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the distribution of the preceding year. In all, 16 new slide series were re-



FIG. 4.—One way to inoculate soy-bean seed. The use of carefully planned photographs in explaining the details of a process has aided greatly in spreading the adoption of similar practices. Such instructive and appealing photographs have been reproduced in publications, lantern series, news articles, charts, posters, exhibits, and other forms of presenting visually extension information

leased for distribution during the year, and 14 were revised. The new slide series were on the following subjects:

- A guide to fabrics.
- Plant propagation.
- Nature of plant diseases.
- Transferring bees to modern hives.
- Milk in the home.
- 4-H club camps.
- Range management on the national forests.
- Breaking the farm colt.
- Better farm management in northeastern Montana.
- Plumbing for farm homes.
- Food makes a difference.
- Slaughtering beef on the farm.
- Nut-tree propagation.
- Stories from cow-testing association work.
- Roundworms and swine sanitation.
- Lime and limestone.

MOTION PICTURES

There was a steady growth in the circulation of motion pictures by extension workers, who reported that motion pictures had been used at 27,451 extension meetings in 1925. State agricultural colleges produced a limited number of motion pictures. The largest producer of agricultural films was the Federal Department of Agriculture. Requests from extension workers for 4,343 department films were filled, and many requests could not be granted because the films were in use elsewhere. State extension services continued to buy and circulate prints from department film negatives. The department produced 25 new educational films, including "Poor Mrs. Jones" and "From ranch to ranch in California," which were produced in cooperation with the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

EXHIBITS

Extension agents continued to make and to encourage both adult and junior cooperators to make educational exhibits for county and community fairs. There was a decided tendency toward the simplification of the idea or lesson presented in such exhibits. The appropriate placarding of exhibits to tell the complete story of practice or results represented received greater consideration than in previous years. The Office of Cooperative Extension Work cooperated with the Office of Exhibits in preparing material for the interstate boys' and girls' club exhibit at Sioux City, Iowa. This exhibit emphasized the qualities of character developed by 4-H club work, such as ambition, perseverance, faith, and leadership ability.

RADIO

The broadcasting of practical information of use to farmers and farm women increased materially during 1925. The place of the radio in the country home is assured, and in many homes it has become an accepted utility. (Fig. 5.) Many State agricultural colleges have installed broadcasting stations for giving practical information, such as weather forecasts, market reports, and lectures on timely agricultural topics direct to the farmer and his family. In 1925, 26 State agricultural colleges maintained broadcasting stations, and several other States were planning to install equipment. States that gave such service during the year are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. Some of the State agricultural colleges also issued extension circulars regarding the installation, operation, and upkeep of radio sets.

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work cooperated with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in sending out a questionnaire to county agricultural agents to determine the extent to which farmers were interested in radio and the uses to which they were putting it. A study of the questionnaires showed increased interest and knowledge of the uses of the radio on the part of extension agents and farmers. Of the 1,086 county agricultural agents returning ques-

tionnaires, 309 had radio receiving sets in their office or at home. From the data returned it was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that 553,000 radio sets were owned by farmers in the United States. County agricultural agents showed considerable familiarity with radio broadcasting, stations, schedules, and the types of material being broadcast. Most of them are aware of the benefits of the radio to the farmer. This is best illustrated by the following comment by a county agricultural agent in California:

The greatest value so far to my mind has been the removal of the feeling of isolation and the fact of being able to receive important news as rapidly on the farm as in the city. The real practical values outside of this in radio



FIG. 5.—Farmer listening to market reports. The radio has become an accepted utility in many farm homes. State agricultural colleges broadcast practical and timely information, such as weather, crop, and market reports, lectures, news, and entertainment features

must come from the development of services, such as weather forecasts, market predictions, and pest and disease-control warnings, which will really apply to the farmer listening in.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES ⁵

Farmers' institutes were officially conducted as a state-wide activity in 16 States. In a few other States they were held locally and independently without any coordinating or directing central agency that covered a territory larger than a county. No noteworthy changes in the conduct of farmers' institutes occurred in any of the States, with the exception of Wisconsin, in which were started cooperative-marketing institutes devoted to the production and marketing of cheese, butter, and cream. Each of these institutes lasted

⁵ Acknowledgment is made to J. M. Stedman, assistant in extension studies, for the preparation of the material on farmers' institutes.

three days and served a large territory, one of them having a radius of 30 miles and including 44 factories represented by their officials as well as the farmers of the region.

The 10 States conducting farmers' institutes under the direction of the colleges of agriculture held a total of 1,860 institutes, which lasted 2,837 days, comprised 6,508 sessions, and were attended by 1,011,299 persons. They employed 443 instructors, of whom 181 were members of extension divisions, 32 were members of experiment station staffs, 12 were from State departments of agriculture, and 218 were from outside sources, most of them farm men and women employed for the purpose during the institute season. The cost of these institutes in nine States was reported as \$92,129.02; one State did not report the cost. Of this amount \$63,680.27 was derived from State appropriations and \$28,198.75 from other sources, mostly local contributions. In comparison with the previous year's report of farmers' institutes conducted by the colleges of agriculture there was a decrease in every item.

In the six States where farmers' institutes were directed by State departments of agriculture or, as in Illinois, by a special State department of farmers' institutes, 890 institutes were held, lasting 1,451 days and having 2,434 sessions and an attendance of 409,693. The instruction was given by 431 persons, of whom 13 were members of the extension force, 34 were from the experiment stations, 30 were from State departments of agriculture, 204 were most of them farm men and women engaged for the purpose because of noteworthy accomplishments on their own farms, and 150 were unclassified. The reported cost of these meetings was \$23,182.58, derived from State appropriations for institutes, plus \$31,308.06, derived from other sources, mostly local contributions, a total cost of \$54,490.64.

The 16 States conducting farmers' institutes this year held an aggregate of 2,750 institutes, which extended over a period of 4,286 days, comprised 8,942 sessions, and had a total attendance of 1,421,092. The instruction at these institutes was given by 874 persons, of whom 194 were members of extension staffs, 66 were from experiment-station staffs, 42 were from the State departments of agriculture, 422 were from outside sources, and 150 were unclassified. Most of those from outside sources were practicing farm men and women employed during the institute season because of their success and reputation for having actually done the thing on their own farms or in their own homes under normal conditions, as well as for their ability to tell others how they did it. Farmers have confidence in and appreciate such instruction and are more likely to put into practice such teachings because there is less skepticism regarding their practicability. The cost of these institutes was reported as \$146,619.66, of which \$86,862.85 was from State appropriations and \$59,756.81 from local contributions. A detailed statement of farmers' institute activities will be found in Tables 9 and 10 on page 97.

CONFERENCES

National, regional, and State conferences of extension workers were held at varying intervals during the year. These conferences attempted to bring about a wider understanding of information available on extension organization and methods, and they were also

valuable in promoting closer acquaintance and sympathetic interest among extension workers.

The Association of Land-Grant Colleges held its annual meeting in Chicago, Ill., November 17 to 20. The extension discussion of the conference centered largely around the strengthening and further development of boys' and girls' club work and on leadership in extension work and the factors that determine its efficiency.

Problems of agronomy, dairying, and human nutrition and plans for extension aid in their solution were discussed at the regional conference of the Eastern States at New York City, February 24 to 26. Camp Vail, the boys' and girls' annual regional club camp, which was held at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 21 to 26, featured new activities in booth demonstrations covering major lines of work.

In the Central States the first annual boys' and girls' 4-H club members' conference was held at the Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Iowa, September 20 to 25. It was attended by 120 older club members representing 12 States, who received instruction in leadership. Club leaders presented a number of important matters, which were discussed by the club members.

The annual Western States extension conference was held at Pullman, Wash., in November. This conference continued the effort begun at previous regional conferences to develop progressively a regional extension program for the 11 Western States. During the 1925 conference the subject of home management was added to the subjects previously considered, which were range livestock, human nutrition, dairying, and farm crops.

The meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, which was held at Atlanta, Ga., April 29, formulated a draft for a regional policy of agriculture, based on State programs already in existence. The conference of southern extension workers was postponed until 1926.

Southern negro boys' and girls' club members met in conference for the first time at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 8 to 10. State club supervisors selected the representatives for this conference. Contests in livestock, poultry, seed-corn and sweet-potato judging, bread making, dressmaking, and health were featured.

Farm-management extension workers from 12 Central States and 1 Southern State conferred at Sioux City, Iowa, May 4 to 8. They discussed extension plans and methods as related to farm accounting, utilization of timely economic data, community and county extension programs, measures of results of farm-management extension, and similar activities.

ECONOMIC RESULTS ⁶

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES ⁷

The following tabulation of the relative amount of time county extension agents and specialists devoted to the various subject-matter

⁶ Table 8, p. 80, contains a complete statistical summary showing in detail the activities and accomplishments by projects for each group of county workers assisted by subject-matter specialists. The number of agents reporting the various items is also given for comparison.

⁷ Acknowledgment is made to M. C. Wilson, in charge of extension studies, for the preparation of the material on pp. 14 to 16, and for the compilation of statistical data based on county extension reports relating to the various projects on pp. 80 to 96 and elsewhere in this report.

lines of work enables one to visualize with reasonable accuracy the national program of extension work.

TABLE 1.—Percentage of agents' and specialists' ¹ time devoted to projects in 1925

Project	Per cent	Project	Per cent
Farm crops.....	13.1	Agricultural economics.....	3.9
Poultry husbandry.....	8.7	Rural engineering.....	3.7
Clothing.....	7.9	Nutrition.....	2.3
Animal husbandry.....	7.1	Rodents and insects.....	2.0
Dairy husbandry.....	7.0	Home management.....	1.7
Horticulture.....	6.9	House furnishing.....	1.2
Community activities.....	6.2	Home health and sanitation.....	1.2
Soils.....	5.2	Forestry.....	0.5
Foods.....	4.8	Miscellaneous.....	16.6

¹ Only field work of specialists as reported by county extension agencies is included.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations of improved practices as carried on by farmers and members of their families under extension supervision were the basis of extension efforts to bring about the wider adoption of such practices.

The number of demonstrations conducted by farm men and women in 1925 was 772,469, as compared with 645,488 in 1924. The number of demonstrations completed by farm boys and girls as members of 4-H clubs⁸ was 589,440, as compared with 489,262 in 1924. Both with adults and with juniors an increase of more than 100,000 demonstrations was reported above the number reported the previous year. Table 2 gives the number of adult and junior result demonstrations completed during the year in the various projects.

TABLE 2.—Adult and junior result demonstrations completed, as reported by all county extension agents, 1925

Project	Adult result demon- strations	Junior result demon- strations ¹	Project	Adult result demon- strations	Junior result demon- strations
Soils.....	48,403	-----	Rodents and insects.....	25,223	-----
Cereals.....	34,263	24,629	Agricultural economics.....	-----	6,841
Legumes and forage.....	61,040	4,549	Foods.....	118,555	105,856
Potatoes, cotton, and other special crops.....	37,065	29,854	Nutrition.....	40,849	39,259
Horticulture.....	73,781	62,577	Clothing.....	115,695	128,970
Forestry.....	1,917	308	Home management.....	44,340	6,477
Dairying.....	20,951	17,142	House furnishings.....	41,793	22,268
Animal husbandry.....	15,082	31,250	Home health and sanitation...	11,636	28,032
Poultry.....	46,539	52,795	Miscellaneous.....	13,550	28,633
Rural engineering.....	21,787	-----	Total.....	772,469	589,440

¹ Number of boys' and girls' club members completing.

The largest increases in the number of adult demonstrations in 1925 over 1924 were in clothing, home management, house furnishings, nutrition, soils, potatoes, cotton and other special crops, and poultry.

⁸ 4-H clubs are organized and conducted by cooperative extension agents to aid in the teaching of better farm and home practices to boys and girls in order that they may keep in touch with the best in rural life and may develop leadership, community responsibility, and good citizenship. The symbol of the 4-H club is the four-leaf clover containing an H on each leaf, the clover signifying the purpose for which the first clubs were created—soil conservation. The four H's signify the four things to which attention must be given by the boy and girl to insure success in club undertakings—head, heart, health, and hands.

The chief increases in demonstrations carried on by 4-H club members in 1925 over 1924 were in clothing, house furnishings, foods, nutrition, potatoes, cotton and other special crops, and horticulture. The only decrease of any size in junior demonstrations was in home management.

PRACTICES ADOPTED

Nearly 4,000,000 instances were reported in which improved practices were adopted on the farms and in the farm homes of the United States in 1925, through extension influence. As compared with 1924, the chief increases in the adoption of improved practices by farmers and home makers were in clothing, nutrition, house furnishings, horticulture, home management, food, control of rodents and insect pests, and dairying. There were fewer new practices adopted in agricultural economics, animal husbandry, cereals, soils, and legumes and other forage crops. The adoption of improved practices was due in large measure to the successful demonstrations conducted by farmers and members of their families under extension supervision and to the active part taken by them as volunteer local leaders of extension work in their communities. Table 3 gives the number of instances in which improved practices were adopted during the year in the various projects.

TABLE 3.—Improved practices adopted in 1925, as reported by all county extension agents

Project	Number of instances in which improved practices were adopted	Project	Number of instances in which improved practices were adopted
Soils.....	252,041	Agricultural economics.....	430,074
Cereals.....	185,596	Foods.....	305,567
Legumes and forage crops.....	201,033	Nutrition.....	162,449
Potatoes, cotton, and other special crops.....	182,876	Clothing.....	348,904
Horticulture.....	271,231	Home management.....	90,872
Forestry.....	6,574	House furnishings.....	96,462
Dairy.....	384,148	Home health and sanitation.....	125,856
Animal husbandry.....	167,462	Miscellaneous.....	57,631
Poultry.....	237,817		
Rural engineering.....	114,236	Total.....	3,823,387
Rodents and insects.....	202,558		

SOIL IMPROVEMENT ^{9 10}

Conservation and improvement of soil fertility were given special emphasis by extension agronomists in 33 States during the year. Effort was confined principally to building up the soil through the use of lime, home-mixed and high-analysis fertilizers, and cover crops for green manuring.

To make lime more easily available at the lowest possible cost and thus to insure its greater use, considerable effort was expended in developing local sources of limestone and more economical methods

⁹ Drainage, irrigation, terracing, and land clearing are discussed under rural engineering on p. 31.

¹⁰ Acknowledgment is made to O. S. Fisher, extension agronomist, for the preparation of the material on soil improvement.

of distribution. The erection of community lime bins and the use of community limestone crushers were also advocated in some States. Through soil-testing schools, educational meetings, and field demonstrations, Illinois succeeded in increasing the amount of lime used from 500,000 tons in 1924 to 794,975 tons in 1925. This is typical of the progress that was made in other States.

A greater demand on the agents for advice regarding ingredients for the home-mixing of fertilizers and the use of high-analysis fertilizers was evident during the year. Increased use of higher-grade and standardized fertilizers was reported by 14 States. The results attained by Missouri are typical of the progress that was made in other States. In 1918, 55.8 per cent of all fertilizers used in Missouri was of inferior or medium grade. By 1925 the percentage was reduced to 4.75. Excellent cooperation with local dealers was reported in the elimination of low-grade fertilizers and the substitution of the kinds recommended.

The introduction of cover crops as a green manure to supply the soil with plant food was advocated by 14 States. Hairy vetch, soy beans, velvet beans, cowpeas, and clovers were the legumes most commonly grown. Results in Alabama showed that hairy vetch as a winter legume furnished an excellent combination with acid phosphate for soil improvement. One county, for instance, reported that a demonstration field in which hairy vetch had been turned under yielded 40 bushels of corn per acre in contrast with 19 bushels per acre obtained on an adjoining field cultivated without the aid of vetch. A number of States also used sweet clover as a green-manure crop with excellent results.

During the year 48,403 adult demonstrations in soil improvement were conducted by extension agents, an increase of about 10,000 over the number conducted during 1924. A total of 252,041 farmers adopted, at the suggestion of extension agents, one or more of the improved practices taught, 146,285 of them followed advice regarding the use of commercial fertilizers, 48,939 used lime or limestone for the first time, 36,566 took better care of farm manures, and 28,216 for the first time plowed under clover or other green-manure crops to increase fertility.

FIELD CROPS ¹¹

Seed improvement and standardization, production of home-grown feed crops for livestock, and the control of insects and diseases were important lines of extension endeavor.

The value of improving seed through varietal standardization was emphasized in 42 States. A majority of the State extension organizations concentrated their efforts during the year on standardizing a few outstanding varieties best adapted to various sections of their States and to developing supplies of high-quality seed for local use rather than for marketing outside of the community or county. Such activities produced good results in almost all sections of the country. In the Northwestern States seed improvement and the standardization of small grains and grasses were emphasized; in the

¹¹ Acknowledgment is made to O. S. Fisher, extension agronomist, and F. C. Meier, extension plant pathologist, for the preparation of the material on field crops.

Southwestern States, cotton and grain sorghums; in the Eastern and Central States, small grains and corn; and in the Southern States, cotton and soy beans. Oregon has made considerable progress in wheat standardization during the last five years. In 1925 as much as 90 per cent of the wheat acreage of several counties was seeded to one variety. Excellent work was done in New Mexico in standardizing the variety of corn. New Mexico and Arizona developed sources of standardized seed in local communities for cotton production in order to decrease the danger from infestation by the pink bollworm. A number of communities reported enough seed of one variety and quality for entire gin areas, for 1926. Maine reported that 65 per cent of the potato acreage was planted with improved seed in 1925.

The increased production of home-grown feed crops was considered fully as important as seed improvement because of its effect upon the development of the livestock industry. Feed production was of special importance in the Eastern States, where a close relation exists between the cost of reproducing dairy products and the income from the sale of such products. Connecticut reported an increased number of farmers growing alfalfa and a larger acreage devoted to it on farms where the crop was already established. New York, during a series of special alfalfa campaigns in eight counties, attempted to reach every farmer who could reasonably be expected to profit by growing alfalfa and dairy feed.

The Central States have also found it more profitable to grow legume feed at home than to buy it from other sections. Special dairy and alfalfa campaigns carried on in 12 counties in Michigan during the year resulted in an increased production of 46,000 acres of alfalfa. Wisconsin reported an increased production of 19,000 acres despite the loss through winterkilling of about 129,000 acres.

In the Southern States some especially outstanding work was carried on in producing soy beans for hay. Definite progress was made in developing permanent pastures that will furnish feed for at least nine months in the year. Lespedeza, carpet grass, white clover, and Dallis grass were used as foundation pasture mixtures in most of the States. In some of the higher mountainous sections bluegrass and redtop were used. Some of the Southern States also experimented with various grass mixtures in an endeavor to improve permanent pastures.

In most sections of the Western States the feed program was largely one of growing supplementary grain crops to balance the available alfalfa feed. Utah carried on educational work to promote restricted grazing in an endeavor to prevent the range pastures from becoming depleted.

Probably the most interesting feature of the control of crop diseases was the introduction of the copper-carbonate treatment for the control of stinking smut of wheat. (Fig. 6.) The use of this effective treatment spread rapidly in 1925. In Washington, for example, 2,800,000 acres, or 90 per cent of the total wheat acreage of the State, was sown with treated seed. Considerable attention was paid to reducing the losses due to diseases of potatoes and corn. The potato-disease control program was a continuation and extension of previous activities in the production and introduction of disease-free seed,

seed-potato treatment, and spraying. The reduction of losses from corn root, stalk, and ear rots was reported by 13 States.

CORN

The greatest activity in corn growing was directed to continued encouragement of the use of better seed. The development of cheaper dairy feeds through the use of improved varieties of corn for silage again received considerable attention, especially in the Eastern States. The spread of the European corn borer continued and caused great concern to farmers and extension workers in the States where the pest was active.



FIG. 6.—Examining wheat for smut spores during a demonstration tour. Considerable progress was made in the control of stinking smut of wheat, especially through the copper-carbonate treatment, which proved especially effective. Disease-control practices were introduced or improved in more than 30 States, most of the assistance being given in the reduction of losses due to diseases of orchard crops, potatoes, corn, and wheat

During the year 16,882 adult and 19,076 junior result demonstrations were conducted with corn, an increase of about 3,000 and 1,750 demonstrations, respectively, over 1924. There were 2,005 corn clubs with an enrollment of 34,307 boys and girls, of whom 19,076 completed their work. A total of 90,241 farmers adopted better practices in the growing of corn, of whom 39,600 planted improved strains of seed and 29,800 practiced seed selection.

WHEAT

Extension activities in introducing and promoting new and improved varieties of wheat and in controlling wheat smut were con-

tinued during the year. Extension reports showed that improved varieties or strains of wheat were sown on 15,112 farms and that seed selection was practiced on 2,798 farms. Twenty-five States reported work with the copper-carbonate treatment for the control of stinking smut of wheat. A total of 6,126 adult and 267 junior demonstrations were conducted during the year, and better practices in wheat growing were adopted on 39,576 farms.

OATS

Extension workers influenced 15,824 farmers to plant improved varieties of oats, 1,957 to practice seed selection, and 7,849 to treat seed for smut. Altogether a total of 30,713 farmers adopted better practices of growing oats. Extension agents conducted 5,249 adult and 259 junior result demonstrations.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa continued to be a favorite legume in 1925. A revival of interest in this crop was manifested in the Middle Western States and in the Eastern States. Alfalfa campaigns were carried on to teach farmers the value of alfalfa and the best methods of growing it. Extension agents conducted 13,140 adult and 393 junior result demonstrations and influenced 27,174 farmers to plant improved seed, 1,536 to practice seed selection, and 28,360 to inoculate their seed. A total of 51,804 farmers adopted better practices of growing alfalfa during the year.

SOY BEANS

Soy-bean extension activities consisted principally in demonstrations to show the varieties best suited to local conditions and in developing definite areas for seed production. The widespread interest manifested is indicated by the fact that 1,256 extension agents reported that 48,134 farmers adopted the practices of soy-bean growing recommended; 21,743 farmers planted improved seed, 3,889 practiced seed selection, and 17,639 inoculated their seed. Agents carried on 14,189 adult and 920 junior result demonstrations in soy-bean growing.

SWEET CLOVER

Interest in sweet clover remained about the same, as is indicated by comparison of the 7,456 adult and 184 junior demonstrations conducted in 1925 with 7,626 adult and 85 junior demonstrations conducted in 1924. Improved sweet-clover seed was planted by 11,990 farmers, and 11,579 farmers inoculated their seed as a result of extension influence. A total of 28,848 farmers adopted recommended practices for growing sweet clover during the year.

COWPEAS AND OTHER LEGUMES

Reports of extension agents indicate that emphasis was placed on the growing of leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, red clover, crimson clover, field beans, velvet beans, lespedeza, and peanuts. Extension

work with cowpeas was carried on by 368 extension agents, who reported 3,763 adult and 740 junior result demonstrations had been held and that 8,303 farmers had been influenced to adopt better practices of growing cowpeas.

RANGE AND PASTURE

Interest in increasing the carrying capacity of ranges and pastures as a factor in economical feed production was maintained during the year. (Fig. 7.) Extension agents reported that 6,063 adult and 41 junior result demonstrations were conducted and that 2,690 farmers planted improved seed. Better range and pasture methods were put into effect by 12,512 farmers.



FIG. 7.—The need for economical feed caused many farmers to turn their attention to increasing the carrying capacity of pastures and ranges. With the help of extension workers about 12,500 farmers adopted better range and pasture methods

POTATOES

Extension activities centered around the necessity for field inspection and the selection of seed potatoes, seed-potato treatment, and spraying, in an effort to increase the production of disease-free seed potatoes. (Fig. 8.) All 48 States reported work on one or more phases of disease control. As a result better methods of producing disease-free seed were more generally extended among growers of seed potatoes. A total of 68,584 farmers changed their practices to those advocated by extension agents, 28,510 farmers planted improved seed, 6,666 practiced seed selection, 14,028 treated seed potatoes for disease, and 11,573 sprayed for diseases or insects. Extension agents conducted 9,049 adult demonstrations in the growing of potatoes. Boys' and girls' 4-H club work made a decided increase over 1924. A total of 12,424 potato demonstrations were conducted with boys and girls, and 905 potato clubs were organized, with an enrollment of 17,573, of whom 12,424 completed the year's work.

SWEET POTATOES

County extension agents reported a slightly greater demand for information on the production of sweet potatoes during 1925 than in 1924. As a result of such information being supplied through 4,588 adult and 1,796 boys' and girls' club demonstrations and other extension teaching methods, better ways of growing sweet potatoes were adopted by 18,127 farmers; 4,826 farmers planted improved seed, 2,659 practiced seed selection, 3,578 treated their seed for disease, and 1,480 sprayed for insects.

COTTON

As in the past, extension teaching of better cotton practices occupied a prominent place in the Southern States. The control of the



FIG. 8.—County agricultural agent demonstrating to club members methods of controlling potato diseases. Field inspection and selection of seed potatoes, seed-potato treatment, and spraying were emphasized

boll weevil was still of chief concern, and extension agents increased their efforts to meet its ravages by emphasizing the use of proper poisons and by teaching better cultural practices, such as the thorough preparation of seed bed, the importance of pedigreed seed of the right variety, the judicious use of commercial fertilizers, the correct width of rows, and thick spacing. Commercial interests continued to give excellent cooperation in recommending definite practices for cotton production under boll-weevil conditions.

Reports indicate that 18,345 adult result demonstrations were conducted and that 20,659 farmers were influenced to plant improved seed, 7,463 to adopt seed selection, and 19,278 to spray or dust cotton for disease or insects. Altogether, 79,890 farmers adopted for the first time the practices recommended by extension agents for cotton production.

Farm boys and girls through 4-H club work reenforced and strengthened the efforts made to improve cotton production. Typical of their contribution throughout the cotton States were the accomplishments of 91 cotton-club boys in one county of Alabama. Each boy signed a note with his father for the purchase of fertilizer and cottonseed. The notes were indorsed by the county farm bureau and financed by a local bank. The boys produced an average of $933\frac{5}{6}$ pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Demonstrations were carried on by 26,797 boys and 462 girls in 841 4-H clubs in the Southern States, of whom 14,096 boys and 251 girls reported that they had completed the year's work. They produced about 14,000,000 pounds of cotton. Extension agents conducted 14,347 demonstrations with these young farm people during the year.

TOBACCO

As in 1924, extension agents centered their efforts on the development of disease-resistant strains, the standardization of varieties, and the use of lime and legumes for the improvement of the soil in order to provide a better quality of tobacco. A definite campaign was carried on in Tennessee to show the value of lime and legumes in the production of quality tobacco. Tobacco grown on clover sod was found to give a greater yield as well as being of better quality. Extension agents carried on 3,011 adult and 726 junior demonstrations during the year. Their efforts resulted in 4,453 farmers planting improved tobacco seed for the first time, 1,837 practicing seed selection, 4,461 treating seed for disease, and 3,149 spraying or dusting for insects or disease. A total of 16,220 farmers adopted for the first time the cultural practices recommended by extension agents.

HORTICULTURAL CROPS ¹²

An important and widespread line of extension endeavor was the standardization of varieties of tree fruits planted, especially apples, which have proved best in all respects in the several sections of the country. The standardization of grades and packs of apples was emphasized, especially in Virginia and the Western States. Outstanding work was done in the eradication of fire blight of apple and pear trees in Michigan orchards. The number of spray rings, that is, cooperative associations consisting of from 3 to 20 owners of small orchards who band together for the purpose of buying a community power sprayer or barrel pump and hiring a person to do the spraying, increased during the year, especially in Indiana and Wisconsin. Extension agents also reported growth of the orchard spray-schedule services by means of which fruit growers receive by telephone or on post cards timely hints in regard to the most appropriate time to spray for certain pests or diseases and specific instructions as to methods. Better pruning and spraying were done in all States, particularly in the East, where concerted effort was made to get small growers to adopt better practices. Home-orchard work increased in many States, and landscaping was extended, particularly in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Georgia.

¹²Acknowledgment is made to C. P. Close, extension horticulturist, for the preparation of the material on horticultural crops.

TREE FRUITS

Extension workers took an active part in the improvement of the fruit industry by giving demonstrations in pruning, spraying, renovation of old orchards, selection of standardized varieties, formation of spray rings and spray-schedule services, and use of cover crops to furnish plant food (fig. 9). A major activity was the demonstration of the grafting of desirable varieties of tree fruits on undesirable trees.

During the year extension agents carried on 12,276 adult and 1,012 junior result demonstrations in orcharding. They reported that their efforts resulted in 10,209 farmers planting improved stock,



FIG. 9.—County agricultural agent discussing the care of fruit trees. Extension agents reported that their efforts caused 10,200 farmers to plant improved stock, 19,500 to adopt better pruning methods, and 22,100 to spray or use other methods of treating fruit trees for disease or insect pests

19,475 adopting better pruning methods, and 22,131 spraying or using other effective methods of treating for disease or insect pests. Altogether, 61,871 farmers adopted for the first time recommended practices in orcharding.

BUSH AND SMALL FRUITS

In small-fruit growing extension agents conducted 1,412 adult and 231 junior demonstrations and influenced 2,928 farmers to plant improved stock, 2,081 to adopt better practices of pruning, and 2,435 to spray or use other good methods of treating fruit for disease or insect pests. Improved practices in growing small fruits were followed for the first time by 7,661 farmers.

GRAPES

The advice of extension agents regarding grape culture was followed for the first time by 11,206 farmers. As a result of extension effort 1,708 farmers planted better stock, 4,787 used the best pruning methods, and 2,742 treated their grapes for disease or insect pests.

MARKET GARDENING

Truck-crop operations grew in importance and effectiveness during the year, particularly in Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. The use of better strains of seed, control of insects and diseases,



FIG. 10.—Home vegetable gardening attracted a large number of farm boys and girls as well as women, who were taught how to select varieties and fertilizer, to control diseases and insect pests, and to use better methods generally of growing vegetables for home use

grading and preparation of products for market, and proper use of commercial fertilizers were again emphasized.

The results extension agents achieved in this work are indicated by the fact that 21,054 farmers accepted their recommendations in growing vegetables for market, 8,665 planted improved stock or seed, and 8,593 sprayed or otherwise treated their crops for insect pests or disease. Extension agents conducted 4,562 adult and 1,793 junior demonstrations.

HOME GARDENING

Home gardening continued to be popular, especially among farm women and boys' and girls' 4-H club members. (Fig. 10.) The number of adult result demonstrations in home vegetable gardening

increased from 30,158 in 1924 to 36,558 in 1925. The fact that about 83 per cent of the adult demonstrations in 1925 were conducted with women indicates their continued growth of interest in producing at home a larger proportion of the family food supply and in improving the family health by growing an abundant supply of fresh vegetables. Extension agents helped 114,870 adult farm people, of whom 86,471 were women, to use better methods of growing vegetables for home use. This was an increase of about 23,000 over the number helped in 1924. Assistance in the control of disease or insect pests was given to 29,561 farm people.

Home gardening also attracted a large number of boys and girls who were taught by extension agents and local leaders how to select



FIG. 11.—Farm people take considerable pride in beautifying their home surroundings. Through the efforts of extension agents about 54,500 farm men and women improved their home grounds through the making of lawns and the planting of trees, shrubbery, and flowers

varieties and fertilizer, control diseases and insect pests, and prepare their products for exhibition at fairs. During the year 68,151 girls and 18,475 boys were enrolled in 3,868 4-H gardening clubs, and 11,815 boys and 29,444 girls completed all the work assigned to them. The number of demonstrations conducted with young farm people was 41,259, about the same number as in 1924.

BEAUTIFYING HOME GROUNDS

That farm people manifest pride in the appearance of their homes is indicated by increased extension activities in beautifying home grounds through the making of lawns and the planting of trees, shrubbery, and flowers about the farmstead. (Fig. 11.)

The surroundings of community buildings, schools, and churches were also improved. Plants were propagated, and seeds and bulbs were grown both for home use and for profit.

The number of farmers and home makers adopting better practices of beautifying home grounds increased from 48,125 in 1924 to 54,569 in 1925. Most of this work was done through the efforts of home demonstration agents, who reported that 45,114 women adopted their recommendations for the improvement of home grounds. Of the 17,268 result demonstrations conducted with adults 14,807 were carried on with women. This project was materially strengthened by the organized efforts of 42,067 farm girls and 1,650 farm boys who were enrolled in 1,077 4-H clubs. Reports show that 17,586 girls and 570 boys completed all the work assigned to them. Junior demonstrations increased from 12,766 in 1924 to 18,156 in 1925.

FORESTRY ¹³

Farm forestry as an extension project is a comparatively recent development, but, as in 1924, extension agents reported a steady increase in interest during the year. The Clarke-McNary Act made available \$50,000 on July 1, 1925, for assisting farmers in the management of their woodlands, the reforestation of waste lands, and the more satisfactory utilization of forest products. By December 31, 22 States had entered into cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture for the employment of extension foresters.

Forest planting was the most important and generally accepted forestry-extension activity during the year, especially in the Eastern States. A total of 2,317 forest woodland plantings covering 11,458 acres was made in 188 counties as a direct result of extension effort. Much of the success of this work was due to the cooperation of the State foresters. Woodland care and improvement were emphasized in the Eastern States. The planting of roadside trees, the fixation of sand dunes by tree planting, the growing of trees in farm nurseries, the measuring and marketing of woodlands and forest products, and the preservation of fence posts were other lines of forestry-extension endeavor prosecuted in various States. A total of 1,917 result demonstrations was conducted with farmers in 1925; 2,126 farmers were assisted in wood-lot management, 1,191 farmers planted windbreaks, and 485 farmers attempted to control white-pine blister rust. Altogether, 6,574 farmers adopted the better practices advocated by extension workers, an increase of about 1,000 over the number reported in 1924.

Junior forestry extension clubs have only been organized recently in some of the States. However, reports indicate that forestry-club work is making progressive growth.

LIVESTOCK ¹⁴

With the return of more normal conditions in 1925 efforts which extension workers had previously devoted to emergency relief measures for the majority of livestock producers were concentrated

¹³ Acknowledgment is made to G. H. Collingwood, extension forester, for the preparation of the material on forestry.

¹⁴ Acknowledgment is made to C. D. Lowe, extension animal husbandman, for the preparation of the material on livestock.

largely on a constructive program for the production of livestock to meet market demands more closely. Breeding, feeding, and general management were emphasized with beef and dairy cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry. Considerable attention was centered on educational work to encourage farmers to have their dairy and beef cattle tested for tuberculosis and to control cholera in swine. Culling continued to be the most popular line of work with poultry. Community breeders' associations made a substantial advance in numbers and production.

DAIRY CATTLE

The control of tuberculosis continued to receive considerable attention from extension workers. In cooperation with Federal, State, and county veterinarians, extension agents persuaded 286,268 farm-



FIG. 12.—County agricultural agent reviewing farmer's record of milk weights. Cow-testing associations, the introduction of improved breeding stock, the growing of legume feeds, the production of improved silage, and the sanitary handling of milk and dairy products were leading features of extension work in dairying

ers to have their animals tested for this disease. Next in order ranked the teaching of improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk. (Fig. 12.) Such sanitary practices were adopted for the first time by 57,593 farmers. In all, 384,148 farmers took up the improved practices advocated, including 41,420 who fed better-balanced rations, 14,090 who were assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females, and 10,742 who were assisted in obtaining purebred sires, 11,237 who were taught to cull their herds, 7,470 who vaccinated their animals

for blackleg, and 5,314 who made use of improved means of controlling insect pests. Extension agents aided in the organization or reorganization of 859 cow-testing associations with 20,939 members and 471 bull associations with 3,949 members, and 19,978 other farmers were assisted in testing their cows for production, a total of 314,201 cows being tested. Most of these accomplishments were the direct or indirect result of 20,951 demonstrations conducted with farmers.

Dairy-club demonstrations continued to enlist the attention of farm boys and girls in 4-H club work. During the year 17,155 boys and 7,734 girls were enrolled in 1,841 dairy clubs, and 13,171 boys and 3,971 girls completed their demonstrations and made reports. The total enrollment of 24,889 club members was an increase of 2,692 over the number enrolled in 1924. Extension agents conducted

17,142 junior demonstrations. Not only did these young people have the satisfaction which comes with successful achievement but they also experienced the gratification of having made a substantial contribution to the dairy industry.

BEEF CATTLE

The most intensive work carried on with beef cattle, as with dairy cattle, was the testing of animals for tuberculosis. Increased attention was also given to improved feeding, breeding, management, and marketing. During the year Minnesota began a noteworthy project called the "Minnesota car-lot baby-beef contest," in order to encourage the marketing of cattle at an earlier age, to locate demonstrators to act as local leaders, and to establish goals and standards in beef production.

Extension agents conducted 1,961 demonstrations with farmers and prevailed upon 77,133 farmers to practice the recommended methods of beef production. Of these, 56,624 farmers had their animals tested for tuberculosis. In addition, 9,224 farmers began to vaccinate their animals for blackleg, 4,341 began to feed better-balanced rations, 3,807 were assisted in obtaining purebred sires, 1,551 were assisted in obtaining purebred or high-grade females, and 1,258 were aided in controlling insect pests.

One of the year's developments was the increase in the number of beef cattle owned and fed by the older club boys. Oklahoma reported that in one county club boys fed as many as two carloads of beef animals. Not only in the Corn Belt States but in certain other States beef-cattle club demonstrations made better showings than in previous years. During 1925, 5,824 boys and 839 girls enrolled in 501 beef-cattle clubs, and 4,300 of these boys and 629 of these girls completed their demonstrations. Extension agents conducted 4,929 demonstrations with these young farm people.

SHEEP

The outstanding work with sheep was the improvement of wool through culling ewes from the farm flock. Practically every range State held successful demonstrations in connection with this project. In Oregon, where ewe culling has been carried on for three years, the average fleece weight of a flock of approximately 1,600 ewes was increased from 8.3 to 9.9 pounds. The spring-lamb producing area of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia continued the systematic standardization of lambs. The use of purebred rams was encouraged in all sheep-producing States. Castrating and docking, control of stomach worms, and better feeding were also emphasized.

Extension agents conducted 4,121 demonstrations in sheep production with adults and persuaded 17,436 farmers to adopt the better practices advocated. With the assistance of extension workers 4,056 farmers obtained purebred sires, 4,059 fed better balanced rations, and 3,318 practiced improved methods of controlling insects.

A total of 3,501 demonstrations were carried on with farm boys and girls in 4-H club work. The enrollment consisted of 4,066 boys and 940 girls, of whom 2,868 boys and 633 girls completed their demonstrations.

SWINE

Probably the most popular livestock project during the year was the ton-litter club, which has for its object the production of single litters which shall weigh at least a ton at the age of 180 days. Such work was conducted in 29 States, 26 of which reported that 767 ton litters had been produced. Approximately 1,500 other litters competed, many of which failed by a small margin to reach the goal.

Swine sanitation also received increased attention, as did swine breeding, feeding, marketing, introduction of purebreds, and swine management. (Fig. 13.) Extension agents reported that they conducted 8,424 swine demonstrations with farmers and succeeded in getting 68,650 to adopt better practices. Included in this number were 33,439 who vaccinated for hog cholera, 15,935 who fed better-balanced rations, 9,092 who were assisted in procuring purebred or



FIG. 13.—Club member and his purebred sow and litter. Extension agents conducted about 8,400 demonstrations with farmers and 20,400 with farm boys and girls, principally in swine sanitation, breeding, feeding, marketing, management, and the introduction of purebreds

high-grade females and 8,528 who were assisted in procuring purebred sires, and 8,195 who controlled insect pests.

Junior swine-club activities were about the same as during the previous year. Extension agents conducted 20,419 demonstrations with farm boys and girls. In the 2,231 clubs organized during the year were enrolled 31,215 boys and 2,785 girls, of whom 18,519 boys and 1,900 girls completed all the work.

POULTRY

Pronounced activity in the field of poultry husbandry continued during the year. As in previous years, poultry culling was the most popular project, as indicated by the fact that 2,276 extension agents reported that 96,651 farmers culled their flocks. Demonstration farms were important in obtaining improvement in poultry-produc-

tion practices. Under the direct supervision of the local extension agent and the poultry specialist such demonstration farms taught the best practices of feeding, housing, breeding, culling, management, and other important phases. During the year 237,817 farmers adopted better poultry practices as a result of extension effort, of whom 75,242 were induced to feed better-balanced rations, 52,569 to control insect pests, and 38,363 to procure purebred cockerels and 15,792 to procure purebred or high-grade hens. The agents carried on 46,539 adult demonstrations, of which 25,870 were conducted with women.

With the boys' and girls' clubs poultry has always proved popular. Many counties reported larger membership in poultry clubs than in any other type of club. There were 5,304 clubs organized during the year, in which 55,925 girls and 40,595 boys enrolled and 29,586 girls and 23,209 boys completed their demonstrations.

RURAL ENGINEERING ¹⁵

Terracing, irrigation, land clearing, and drainage were the outstanding activities during the year, probably the most emphasis being placed on the control of soil erosion by the construction of terraces and soil-saving dams and the clearing of cultivated fields of stumps and stones. Terraces and soil-saving dams were constructed on 26,960 farms, and land clearing was practiced on 49,301 farms, through the efforts of extension workers. Much of the land clearing was done with the aid of pyrotol, the surplus war explosive, more than 11,700,000 pounds of which was distributed during the year by the Bureau of Public Roads, in cooperation with the Extension Service. Drainage systems were installed by 5,075 farmers, and 2,162 farmers installed irrigation systems.

The planning of conveniently arranged houses, the remodeling of old houses, the installation of heating, lighting, water, and sewage-disposal systems were extension activities that contributed greatly to saving the time and energy of farm women. Extension agents reported that 2,497 farm dwellings were remodeled and 2,092 new dwellings were constructed, according to plans furnished by rural engineering specialists; that 3,464 sewage-disposal systems, 3,469 water systems, 335 heating systems, and 2,213 lighting systems were installed according to such plans. Altogether, a total of 114,236 farmers adopted better rural engineering practices as a result of extension work. Although practically the same number of farmers adopted new practices as in 1924, the number of adult demonstrations increased from 17,468 in 1924 to 21,787 in 1925. This is practically twice as many as were conducted in 1923. About a fourth of the demonstrations were conducted with women.

RODENTS AND INSECTS

The control of prairie dogs, pocket gophers, moles, ground squirrels, jack rabbits, and other destructive rodent and animal pests was prosecuted during the year, especially in the Western States. Cam-

¹⁵ Acknowledgment is made to L. A. Jones, extension drainage engineer, for the preparation of the material on rural engineering.

paings were organized, and many thousand animals were exterminated. Extension agents reported that 10,204 demonstrations were conducted and that 87,612 farmers adopted control measures.

Grasshoppers and other injurious insects not peculiar to individual crops received about the same attention as in the previous year. A total of 15,019 demonstrations were conducted, and 114,946 farmers adopted control measures in accordance with the advice of extension workers.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS ¹⁶

Better business principles of farming, through keeping, summarizing, and analyzing farm accounts, and through using the most advantageous methods of marketing farm products and purchasing supplies, were advocated during the year. Extension workers helped 9,122 farmers in obtaining credit facilities, and 6,653 farmers joined farm-loan or other credit associations. This is a decrease from the 1924 figures and evidently indicates improved financial conditions and therefore less need for borrowed capital.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Farmers were encouraged to use up-to-date and more efficient business methods of management with a resultant increase in profit. The keeping, summarizing, and analysis of farm accounts, including cost accounts, were again emphasized as a means of determining whether the various enterprises have or have not been profitable. Timely economic information was also disseminated to farmers to aid them in looking ahead in determining their production program from year to year. State programs were more stable; the field of farm-management activity was more clearly outlined and understood; and more general uniformity in lines of work and objective was apparent.

Extension agents reported that 16,527 farmers installed the recommended farm-accounting system, 7,554 made changes in their business methods, and 24,141 adopted cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems in accordance with extension recommendations. Cost-of-production records were kept by 15,670 farmers, and 9,117 were advised in regard to leases. In all, 54,116 farmers for the first time followed the recommendations of extension workers. Agents also conducted 6,841 demonstrations with farm boys and girls in 4-H club work.

MARKETING

Extension workers aided farmers materially during the year by furnishing them with information regarding more efficient methods of marketing their products and purchasing their supplies. Much of the marketing work consisted of inducing farmers to standardize their products and thus meet the demands of the large consuming markets. (Fig. 14.) Farmers were advised regarding the type of cooperative organization that succeeds, methods of management, and essentials for success. Livestock-shipping associations, wool pools, cooperative associations for the marketing of fruits, vegetables, and some types of tobacco, seed associations, and fertilizer associations

¹⁶ Acknowledgment is made to H. M. Dixon, extension farm economist, for the preparation of the material on agricultural economics.

were some of the cooperative organizations that were popular in various sections of the country and that helped to increase the returns to the farmer.

Farm women and girls also took advantage of organized marketing in disposing of their surplus farm and home products. Extension agents gave direction and guidance to these organizations and trained local leaders in the standardization of the various products for market.

A total of 360,183 farm men and women adopted the suggestions of extension agents regarding marketing. Extension agents cooperated with 3,267 marketing associations, of which 973 were organized during the year. These associations had a membership of 532,930 persons, purchased supplies valued at more than \$35,500,000 at an



FIG. 14.—County agricultural agent demonstrating the grading of potatoes for market. Extension workers aided cooperative marketing associations by inducing farmers to standardize and market their products in accordance with accepted grades and by furnishing helpful information and data. The agents cooperated with 3,267 marketing associations with a membership of 532,930, which purchased supplies at an estimated saving of \$3,355,000 and made a profit of nearly \$11,000,000

estimated saving of about \$3,355,000, and sold products valued at \$180,390,000 at a profit of nearly \$11,000,00.

FOODS ¹⁷

Increasing the available home food supply, the preservation and storage of a variety of foods, the proper preparation and combination of such foods for an adequate, healthful diet, and the standardization and profitable disposition of the excess supply of home-grown products were major demonstrations popular with women and girls. (Fig. 15.) Surplus food products were marketed to a large extent through such cooperative organizations as egg-marketing circles, curb and club markets, women's exchanges, turkey pools, and poultry associations.

¹⁷ Acknowledgment is made to Madge J. Reese, field agent, Western States, for the preparation of the material on home activities.

In food preparation extension agents conducted 60,090 adult and 61,117 junior demonstrations, and 183,656 farm women adopted better practices, including 77,645 who were influenced to improve their methods of preparing meals, 75,418 who practiced better vegetable cookery, 56,687 who were taught to bake better bread, 45,424 who improved their dairy-product dishes, and 43,797 who practiced better ways of cooking meat. A total of 5,686 food-preparation clubs were organized during the year, having an enrollment of 113,592 girls and 997 boys, of whom 60,567 girls and 550 boys completed their work.

In preserving fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish by canning, drying, curing, and storing, 58,465 adult and 44,739 junior demonstra-



FIG. 15.—The selection and proper preparation of food for an adequate and healthful diet, preservation of fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish, and the profitable disposition of excess home-grown products were popular demonstrations with women and girls. They influenced the use of up-to-date methods of preparing food by more than 183,600 women and of drying, curing, and storing food products by 121,900 women

tions were conducted. These demonstrations and other extension efforts resulted in the adoption of the recommended methods of preserving fruits and vegetables by 89,831 women, the adoption of better methods of preserving meat and fish by 28,665 women, and the adoption of better storage methods by 16,958 women. A total of about 12,500,000 quarts of food products were canned, 702,300 pounds of fruits and vegetables were dried, and 7,500,000 pounds of meats were cured. In all, 121,911 farm women adopted for the first time the better practices taught through extension activities. Food preservation, as well as food preparation, was popular with 4-H club girls, 89,685 of whom and 430 boys enrolled in 5,120 food-preservation clubs. About 50 per cent of the girls and boys completed their demonstrations.

NUTRITION ¹⁸

Nutrition continued to occupy a major place in the home demonstration and boys' and girls' club programs of most of the States during the year. Special emphasis was placed upon the acquirement of healthful food habits through (1) use of a food-habits standard, (2) proper feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and infants and children of preschool and school age, (3) development of a family garden to furnish a plentiful supply of fresh fruits and leafy and other vegetables, (4) use of a food-preservation budget listing the right kind of foods in sufficient quantities to meet the family requirements for a proper diet, and (5) introduction of the family cow and the improvement of milk products. A mark of progress was the increased and more systematized use of volunteer local leaders to pass on the training they received from extension workers to groups of women in their own neighborhoods. Greater interest in good food and health habits was manifested by boys and girls' 4-H club members, who were ambitious to improve their physical condition and become their own best exhibit. (Fig. 16.) Increased interest was reported in prenatal, postnatal, and preschool child feeding as a result of the more general work in food selection for the family.



FIG. 16.—A winner in a boys and girls' 4-H club health contest. The practical benefits of healthful food habits were proved by more than 80,000 demonstrations, of which nearly half were carried on by 4-H club members. As a result about 162,500 home makers adopted recommended practices in balancing family meals, preparing school lunches, child feeding, and the like

That there was a progressive growth in nutrition extension work during the year is indicated by the results reported. Extension agents carried on 40,849 adult and 39,259 junior demonstrations, or an increase of about 12,000 adult and 10,000 junior demonstrations over 1924. The number of women and children following for the first time extension workers' recommendations in regard to nutrition increased from 124,317 in 1924 to 162,449 in 1925. These included 51,489 women who balanced the family meals properly, 37,828 who prepared better school lunches, and 35,267 who carried out better practices in child feeding. In 3,523 4-H clubs organized

¹⁸ Acknowledgment is made to Miriam Birdseye, extension agent in nutrition, for the preparation of the material on nutrition.

during the year 66,138 girls and 18,706 boys were enrolled, of whom 32,869 girls and 6,390 boys completed all work assigned to them.

CLOTHING

Among the most popular phases of extension work in clothing were the selection, making, renovating, and care of clothing for the farm family, including plain garment construction, short cuts and time-saving methods in sewing, the use and alteration of commercial



FIG. 17.—Farm women appreciate the importance of being attractively as well as economically dressed. They were interested in extension activities relating to the selection, making, cleaning, and care of clothing for the entire family, use and alteration of commercial patterns, planning layettes, and the selection of proper clothing and shoes to promote good posture and health

patterns, the making of foundation or type patterns, planning layettes, the selection of material, making clothing for children, the use of dress forms, and the study of color, line, and design. (Fig. 17.) Among other extension activities were proper corsetry, hat making and the relation of the hat to the costume, the study of clothing in relation to posture and health, home dyeing, decorative and tailor finishings, selection of proper shoes, the keeping of clothing accounts and budgets, selection of ready-made garments with reference to durability, design, price, and suitability to the occasion and the individual wearer, care of sewing machine and use of attachments, and the repair and care of furs.

Reports of extension agents indicate that women appreciate more

than ever the importance of being properly as well as economically dressed. Adult result demonstrations increased from 75,856 to 115,695 during the year. Better clothing practices were adopted for the first time by 348,904 women and girls, an increase of about 51,000 during the year. Among these women were 180,153 who followed extension advice with reference to the selection and construction of clothing, 93,052 who were assisted in millinery; 75,181 who practiced better costume designing; 65,720 who remodeled and renovated clothing according to recommendations; 58,224 who adopted better ways of planning a wardrobe for adults; 30,730 who adopted

better ways of planning a wardrobe for children; and 12,547 who adopted better ways of planning a wardrobe for infants. These women and girls made 597,837 undergarments, 572,681 dresses and coats, 129,184 hats, and 25,783 dress forms. In 4-H club work, 206,444 girls and 227 boys were enrolled in 11,801 clothing clubs, and 128,876 girls and 94 boys completed their demonstrations. Extension agents conducted 128,970 demonstrations with these young farm people.

HOME MANAGEMENT

Realizing that much of the farm woman's time is spent in and about the kitchen, extension workers renewed their efforts to make household tasks easier and more interesting by assisting farm women in rearranging and improving their kitchens, installing lighting, heating, water, and sewerage systems, and making or buying labor-saving equipment. (Fig. 18.) Houses were also replanned, and housekeeping methods and schedules were improved upon the advice of extension workers. Improvements were made with the object of deriving from the least expenditure the greatest amount of convenience and attractiveness.

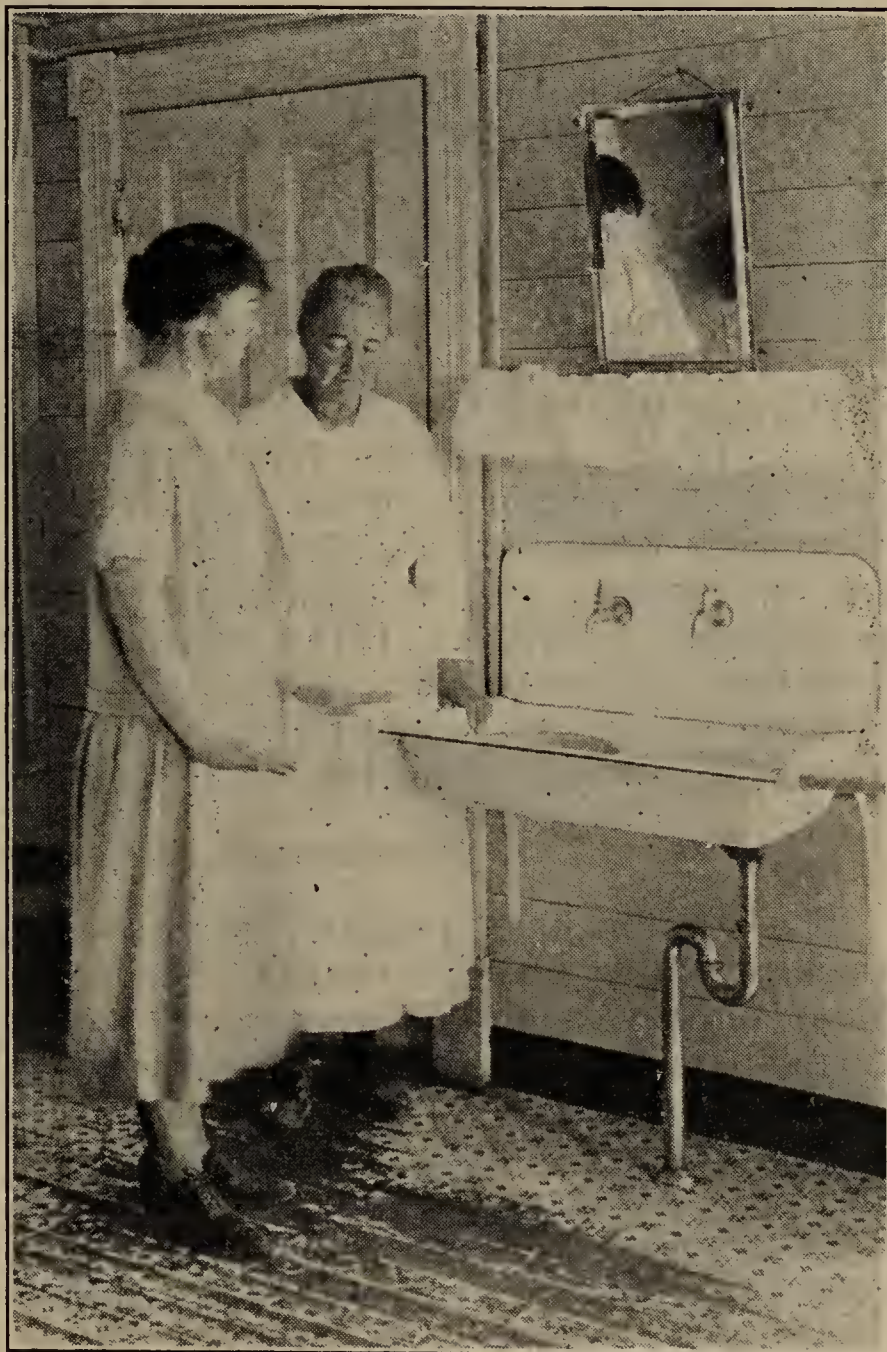


FIG. 18.—A home demonstration agent explaining that the heights of working surfaces should be adjusted to meet the needs of the farm woman. With the physical welfare of the farm woman in mind, extension agents emphasized the rearrangement of kitchens to save steps, the installation of lighting, heating, water, and sewerage systems, and the making or buying of labor-saving equipment.

In addition to endeavoring to lighten household tasks, extension workers placed emphasis on using business methods in managing income and material resources. Such methods included the recording of the home supply of products used, budgeting the needs of the family and the expenditure of funds, keeping accounts of the household business, and the organized marketing of home products.

The recommendations of extension workers were adopted by 90,872 farm women, of whom 44,522 obtained additional labor-saving equipment, 20,071 planned and rearranged their kitchens to make

them more convenient, 14,393 planned their household tasks systematically, and 6,679 kept budgets and accounts. Extension agents conducted 44,340 adult and 6,477 junior demonstrations. The enrollment in 978 home-management clubs was 14,891 girls and 10 boys.

HOME FURNISHING AND BEAUTIFICATION

Encouraging progress was made in house furnishing and beautification during the year. Women and girls showed increased appreciation of the desirability of making their homes more restful and attractive. Principles of good decoration were applied in appropriate and inexpensive ways. Old furniture was refinished, harmonizing decorations were made, well-selected pictures were substituted for gaudy ones, homemade rugs were laid, inexpensive drapery material was dyed and hung, and furniture, vases, lamps, and other furnishings were rearranged and placed properly.

During the year 41,793 adult and 22,268 junior demonstrations were carried on in house furnishings. Extension agents reported that 56,398 women adopted improved practices of selecting and arranging furnishings, 32,693, improved practices in treating walls and woodwork, and 29,572, improved practices in repairing and remodeling furniture. In all, 96,162 women accepted for the first time the improved practices taught by extension workers. The 4-H club enrollment consisted of 34,207 girls and 456 boys, of whom 21,880 girls and 388 boys completed their demonstrations.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

The attainment of positive health was again stressed by extension workers with beneficial results. Such phases as nutrition, clothing, home improvement, home equipment, and home management were correlated very closely with health activities. Consideration was given to the use of a greater variety of more healthful food in the diet, relation of weight to height and age, correct posture, corrective exercises, proper recreation, care of teeth, eyes, and ears, personal cleanliness, sleep, home nursing, and first-aid treatment. Considerable progress was also made in sanitation by advocating such measures as screening to keep out flies, good ventilation, sewage disposal, adequate provision for bathing, use of pure drinking water, eradication of rats, mosquitoes, and ants, and general clean-up of yards.

Extension agents reported that they carried on 11,636 demonstrations in home health and sanitation with men and women and 28,032 demonstrations with farm boys' and girls' 4-H club members. They also reported that 59,145 persons adopted their recommendations regarding health practices, that 16,337 followed approved methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, ants, and other insects, that 4,657 installed sanitary closets, and that 8,003 screened their homes. Altogether, 66,711 persons adopted better practices for the first time. Boys and girls organized 2,307 clubs during the year, in which 51,042 girls and 8,795 boys were enrolled, of whom 24,116 girls and 3,916 boys completed satisfactorily all work assigned to them.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK¹⁹

INTRODUCTION

County agricultural agents showed substantial results in aiding farmers to improve agricultural production and marketing in 1925. With their assistance, 325,000 demonstrations in more profitable methods of soil improvement, crop and livestock production, rural engineering, farm management, and marketing were carried out by adult farmers and brought to local public attention in a number of ways. Nearly 140,000 additional demonstrations were completed by farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs. To further the spread of influence of demonstrations and to obtain the adoption of the practices and methods demonstrated, about 150,000 meetings, with a reported attendance of more than 3,000,000, were held, for the most part in fields, orchards, or feed lots.

County agricultural agents reported 27,739 communities in which a definite local extension program had been worked out with the people of the community. In carrying out such programs, more than 111,000 volunteer leaders in adult work and 25,000 in the 4-H clubs for boys and girls were enlisted by the agents. Approximately 18,000 clubs, organized for furthering the extension program and community advancement and having nearly a half million members, actively cooperated. Agents gave assistance in the organization of 866 cooperative-marketing associations and continued to supply marketing information and to encourage the standardization of farm products handled by 2,146 existing associations that served a total membership of more than 500,000 farmers.

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1925, there were 2,247 county agricultural agents and 88 assistant agents. (Fig. 19.) Of this number 164 were negro agents. There was little change in the total number of county agricultural agents and assistant agents, as compared with the previous year, losses in some counties being offset by additional employment of agents in others.

NEW LEGISLATION

The placing of county extension work entirely on a basis of public support was authorized in New Hampshire. By means of a legislative enactment \$1,200 of State money and \$600 of Smith-Lever money may be appropriated to each county for each of three county extension agents, provided the county duplicate this amount from county funds. This allows each county to employ a county agricultural agent, a home demonstration agent, and a club agent. The county extension work subsequently should be on a more permanent basis, and this should make for far greater continuity and effective work.

PROGRAM OF WORK

THE LONG-TIME PROGRAM

Growth was reported in the long-time program idea, particularly in the Western States. Basic agricultural programs of this type

¹⁹ Acknowledgment is made to H. W. Hochbaum, field agent, Eastern States, for the preparation of the material on county agricultural agent work.

comprised lists of those definite practices which were recommended as the best solutions for important farm and home problems. Trends and the possible future development of each enterprise or activity, as well as present needs, were considered. The practices to be recommended have been determined successfully however, only after close analysis and study of all the factors and influences which make up the general problem. The cost of producing milk, for example, was found to be dependent on such factors as the cost of feed and labor and the quality of the cows used. All conditions which dictated the practices people were following had to be discovered and understood. Only then was a proper diagnosis made and the proper solution determined. When this was done, the changes desired were developed through the substitution of better practices. A logical and integrated outline of such practices was then built up. This resulted in a rational agricultural program. Without this,

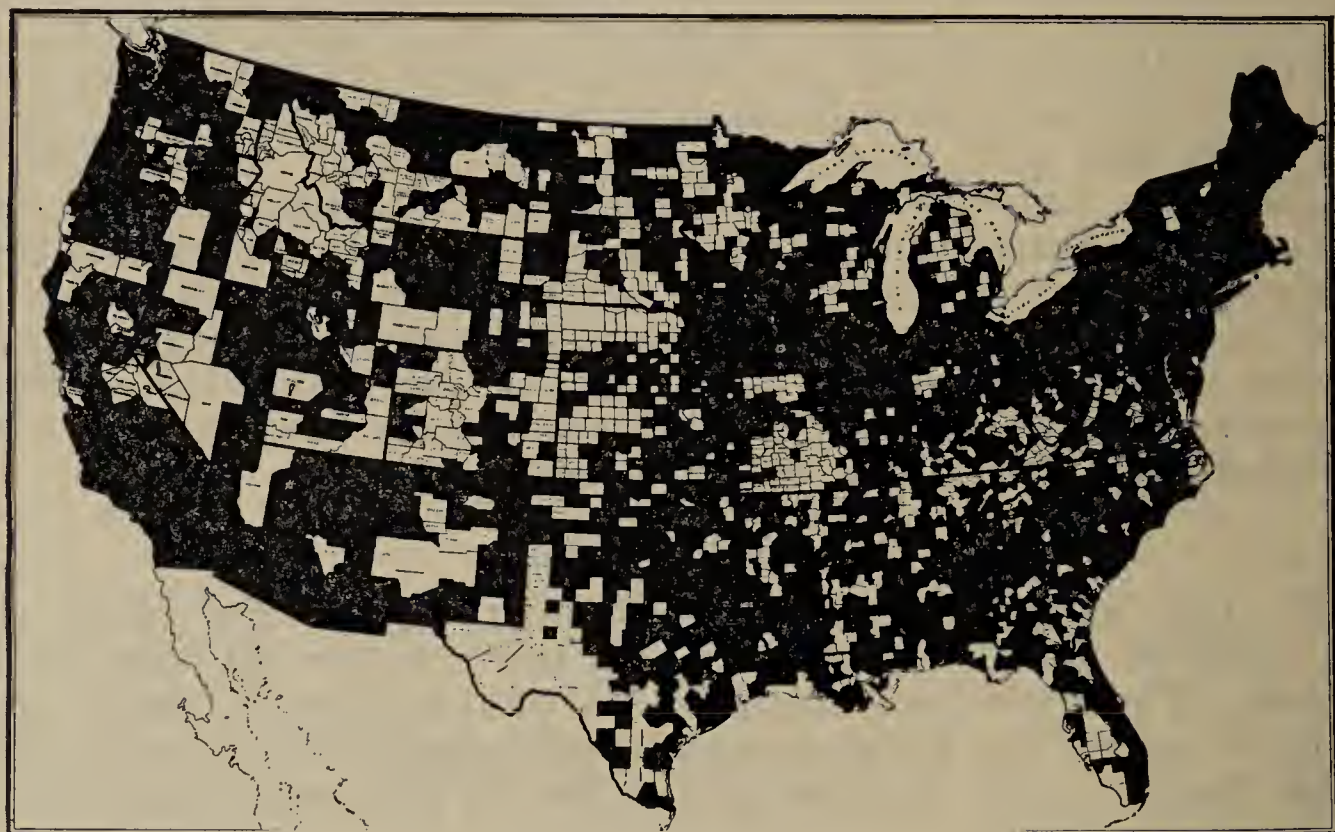


FIG. 19.—Map showing counties (in black) having county agricultural agents, June 30, 1925

experience indicates, the most effective improvement, both present and future, in each important farm and home enterprise and activity can not be assured.

Where long-time programs were developed, the annual programs met more nearly the actual needs of the community. They were made by selecting from the basic program the practices which needed to be emphasized and developing the most appropriate plan for teaching these practices. The needs and conditions of the people vary so that a blanket application of one project can not be made. The circumstances and abilities of each group to be taught have to be known and properly appraised and the projects designed to fit the existing conditions. Thus, the cow-testing association project seems to be the only one of its kind that is found in most extension programs. Yet the circumstances of large numbers of dairy farmers are such that this project has not fitted their conditions. Their herds may be small, or the expense of membership too great. Despite the

fact that dairying is the principal farm industry in New England, few cow-testing associations are now operating there. Since the practices taught by this project are most important, it was evident in formulating programs including this project that some new and better adapted plan of teaching these practices will have to be developed if the average dairy farmer is to be benefited.

Many extension programs fell short of the mark because they included projects which were not based upon a thorough analysis of underlying problems and varying needs and circumstances, or because successive extension programs did not attack a problem in a logical and orderly manner. The best safeguard against "patent projects" and haphazard extension programs has been a strong basic agricultural program.

RELATION OF EXTENSION PROGRAM TO AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

An example of the relation of an extension program to an agricultural program is shown below. The basic problem given is the high cost of producing milk. The practices listed are practical solutions for that problem and constitute the long-time program. The extension program lists projects which have been designed to teach some of these solutions.

Problem: The high cost of producing milk.

Factors:

Poor cows.

High feed costs.

High labor costs (lack of diversity and small size of enterprise).

Agricultural program (long time)

Extension program (current year)

Test cows for production.

Introduce better bulls.

Introduce higher-producing cows.

Feed more clover.

Feed more alfalfa.

Feed better-balanced rations.

Decrease cost of silage.

Increase size of herds.

Add other farm enterprise.

Better-bull campaign.

Heifer calf club.

Alfalfa campaign.

Demonstrations of brooding and rearing chicks.

J. C. Taylor, extension director of Montana, in his annual report for 1925,²⁰ outlined the need for a long-time program and the plan which will be followed in Montana in getting such a program is substantially as follows:

The situation points out the necessity for having a constructive program founded on an analysis of all the available facts if extension work is to go forth successfully in the counties in the State. It is not sufficient to carry on isolated and special projects. Their economic relationship and significance must be taken into consideration. The preparation of this economic program was started in January, 1925, with the advice and assistance of Eugene Merritt of the Federal Office of Cooperative Extension Work. The purpose of the program will be (1) to gather all essential facts relative to Montana's agriculture, to analyze the facts that have a bearing upon its future development, and to suggest the general outlines of a program for the guidance of all agencies concerned with the agricultural improvement of the State and (2) to organize the institutional forces in support of a unified and coordinated State program.

²⁰ TAYLOR, J. C. ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTANA EXTENSION SERVICE FOR PERIOD DEC. 1, 1924, TO DEC. 1, 1925. [Unpublished manuscript. Copy on file U. S. Dept. Agr., Off. Expt. Stas.]

Commodity committees have been appointed, these committees being composed of all workers in the extension service and experiment station. Each committee will be responsible for a complete report for its commodity. Committees were appointed as follows: (1) Steering, (2) wheat, beans, and flax, (3) forage, feed crops, and pasture, (4) beef, (5) sheep, (6) swine, (7) dairy, (8) poultry, (9) potatoes, (10) fruit and vegetables, and (11) land utilization.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The idea of calling the people of the community together each year to go over local problems and to make an appraisal or inventory of what has been done during the year to meet those problems obtained an increasing hold upon extension workers and rural people during 1925. The plan filled a need not only in bringing the local people in closer working relation to extension work, but also in helping the agent to check his studies of local needs and the remedies proposed with the people who should know the real situation. A study of supervisors' reports as well as field work during the year shows that supervisors and county agents were studying how to make this work more effective.

PLANS OF WORK

The year recorded definite improvement in plans of work. The problem of teaching many people, of influencing them to change present practices, involves many features which have not always been considered fully in planning work. A few demonstrations, a lot of meetings, a little publicity, with bulletins and circular letters, were the chief tools used by specialists and agents. Too much emphasis was placed upon telling and showing. It was realized that more effort needs to be given to creating interest and developing a proper background so that the individual to be taught can recognize the problem as his problem, is stimulated to make a change, and learns how to make that change with satisfaction to himself. Too much extension teaching perhaps has presupposed that the farmer was interested and that all he needed was information. Moreover, the recommendations have been frequently too complicated, have involved too many changes in practices, and have required too many adjustments to be made by the farmer. Principles, too, rather than practices, have been too much emphasized.

B. W. Ellis, extension director in Connecticut, describes the situation as follows:

In the early days we held an extension school, spent two hours going through the process of balancing a ration, called on the farmer next day, and wondered why he wasn't figuring his own rations. We overlooked the fact that the figuring of rations may be a two-hour a week course in college for a full semester and not every student gets the practical application with this amount of training.

One of the most hopeful signs pointing to more effective planning and teaching was the plan of working relationship among specialists, supervisors, and county agents followed in some of the Eastern States. This plan involved bringing the supervisors of county agents and the specialists in any one line together to analyze a problem and to develop a teaching plan. The supervisors went to the various counties affected and helped the county agents to make a plan for themselves for the specific project or projects, using the State plan

as a guide. The supervisors then helped the agent to carry out the details of the plan.

Thus, in planning an alfalfa campaign in New York, a committee of supervisors and specialists met with the director to consider the needs which the various counties presented, to analyze these problems, and to consider in what counties a campaign might be carried on. The county agents were then presented with the facts as developed and with the general plan of the campaign, and the counties which were to join in the campaign were selected. The specialist presented the high points of a detailed teaching plan for the district or State, indicating the means and agencies to be employed and what share he was to have in furnishing these and other helps. The supervisor then visited each county and helped the agent to make a detailed plan for himself, incorporating such changes in the State plan as local conditions demanded. Thereafter, he kept in touch with the agent to see that the plan was carried out. This type of working relationship brought the specialists and agent closer together through the supervisor and helped the supervisor to train the agent more specifically and effectively.

There was also an increased interest in campaigns. The newer campaigns, however, are not like the old type used in extension work, in which heavy pressure was exerted for a short time. The newer campaigns have been marked by a well-organized plan to teach large numbers of people certain better practices. This teaching has been spread over six or more months each year for a period of two to five years. In this way continuity in teaching effort and cumulative effect have been assured. Such campaigns also have had the effect of teaching agents and specialists better methods. Likewise, they affect the program in that the attention is shifted to fundamental problems, and the necessity for continuing the teaching for a long time is emphasized. There has been a consequent reduction in the number of projects as well as less frequent change in the types of projects in the local programs.

TRAINING IN TEACHING METHODS

The year was marked by a great increase of interest in the development of better teaching methods. Many State directors of extension called upon members of the resident faculty in education to present the principles of psychology and education to county agricultural agents gathered in the annual conferences. Some States brought in leaders in these fields from other States for the same purpose. Books on psychology and education seem to have been circulated more widely. Several States, too, gave their agents greater opportunity for leave that they might take time for supervised study and professional improvement. Ohio organized a special summer school for extension agents. Ten county agents were given leave from their counties and for six weeks studied education, economics, sociology, and methods of teaching, at the Ohio State University. Such features indicated a greater recognition of the fact that extension work is teaching.

In 1925 interest increased in the problem of providing sabbatical leave for county extension agents, supervisors, and specialists.

More liberality has been shown by the extension and college authorities in this respect. Probably supervisors and specialists have taken greater advantage of these opportunities than county extension agents. The problem is one of directing the effort of the individual on sabbatical leave so that he will give some time to the study of methods of teaching subject-matter instead of spending all his time studying agricultural subject matter alone.

CONFERENCES

The annual winter conferences were held in most States to bring the agents in contact with the State agricultural college and with the extension staff as a whole. General policies were discussed, and the newest agricultural subject matter was brought to the agents. Some inspirational addresses were also featured in the programs. The annual get-together was used by specialists to inform the county agents about their various projects for the year to come. As a rule, these conferences were so crowded that there was little time to give specific training in methods or to have committees of agents work on problems of analysis, program making, or methods. In some cases this was done effectively at district conferences. These conferences have been particularly helpful where committees of agents and specialists worked together in studying a large project—such as a state-wide bull campaign—and came to some agreement upon the methods to be followed. The limiting factor was the amount of time available and the large number of things which had to be acted upon. The indications are that a conference of a week or 10 days designed specially to give agents training in methods would be more effective.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project activities of county agricultural agents pointed out the problems which were considered most important and the needs which it was necessary to meet in order to make extension work along specific lines effective. Table 4 gives the 10 big lines of work in terms of soil, crop, and livestock enterprises, as indicated by the number of demonstrations and the number of farms which adopted improved practices.

TABLE 4.—*Results of extension work with 10 leading soil, crop, and livestock projects, 1925*

Enterprise	Number of result demonstrations	Number of farmers influenced
Dairy cattle.....	12, 530	355, 319
Soils.....	48, 061	251, 554
Poultry.....	20, 536	154, 600
Corn.....	16, 859	89, 805
Cotton.....	18, 345	79, 865
Beef cattle.....	1, 953	77, 048
Swine.....	8, 421	67, 806
Tree fruits.....	12, 256	61, 750
Alfalfa.....	13, 140	51, 736
Soy beans.....	14, 186	48, 100

Taking up the above 10 lines of work in order, tuberculosis eradication and the sanitary handling of milk were leading phases of dairy-cattle extension. Despite the extensive work carried on in this field, the number of demonstrations listed was not proportionate to the size and importance of the industry. The need of developing more simple demonstrations of single practices in dairying in order to obtain the most effective results in the adoption of such practices was evident. In soil improvement the better use of commercial fertilizers and the use of lime were given chief attention by county agricultural agents. Greater attention was given to developing cheaper local sources of lime as being the principal factor limiting increased use. Culling and the feeding of balanced rations were the most popular projects in poultry husbandry, closely followed by disease and parasite control in congested poultry-production areas.

Corn and cotton were the leading staple crops receiving the attention of county agricultural agents. With corn, the use of better seed continued to receive chief emphasis. In the territory affected, the control of the European corn borer was a serious problem. Most agents in the Southern States reported successful demonstrations with better cultural practices and the use of arsenical dusts in cotton production and boll-weevil control. Tuberculosis control with beef cattle and hog-cholera control among swine continued to be leading livestock activities. The swine-sanitation project was reported as being adopted in a large number of counties and was regarded as one of the most effective of the newer extension projects. (Fig. 20.)

Pruning and spraying continued to be the leading tree-fruit projects. The project of organizing a regular information service during the spraying season for advising growers when to spray and what spray to use was well received in a number of counties growing fruits intensively. Alfalfa and soy beans headed the list of legumes introduced by county agricultural agents during the year. Carefully planned alfalfa campaigns to inform farmers of the value of the crop and methods of growing it were carried on with most effective results in a number of States.

The spread of influence was marked in other lines of activity carried on by county agricultural agents, which were not strictly classifiable as crop or livestock work; namely, marketing, rural engineering, and farm management.

TABLE 5.—*Results of extension work in other than crop and livestock enterprises, 1925*

Enterprise	Number of result demonstrations	Number of farmers influenced
Marketing.....		340, 918
Rural engineering.....	16, 050	104, 563
Farm management.....	16, 521	54, 109

SUMMARY

The recorded advance made by county agricultural agents in 1925 is encouraging. Extension programs tended to be more permanent

in character and came nearer meeting practical needs than heretofore. Plans of work were more carefully thought out and more systematically put into effect. Teaching methods were emphasized, and training in their use was given to agents in a number of States. Annual State conferences gave attention to methods of extending information as well as to the subject matter available for extension. The spread of influence of the 325,000 demonstrations conducted under the supervision of county agricultural agents was materially increased through the use of various organized informational mediums, such as field meetings, tours, campaigns, exhibits, and the press. The reported adoption of improved agricultural practices by the farmers of the United States, due to the influence of county agricultural



FIG. 20.—A local leader demonstrating proper swine sanitation as a method of preventing loss of swine from parasites and diseases. Through the efforts of 1,479 county agricultural agents 67,806 farmers were influenced to practice better methods of pork production, including sanitation, feeding of better-balanced rations, use of purebred boars and sows, culling, and immunization of swine against cholera

agents, speaks for what they accomplished in 1925 and promises substantial development in the future.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK ²¹

INTRODUCTION

Home demonstration work increased in volume and improved in quality and standards during 1925. A greater number of extension activities related to the home were conducted than in any previous year. The enthusiastic response and keen interest accorded by farm

²¹ Acknowledgment is made to Madge J. Reese, field agent, Western States, for the preparation of the material on home demonstration work.

women throughout the country made greater demands upon the cooperative extension service. That these greater demands were met with satisfactory results can be attributed to the following:

(1) Increased responsibility was assumed by county agricultural agents in counties without home demonstration agents in developing projects relating more directly to the interests of the farm home.

(2) Organizations through which activities are conducted grew more stabilized, and cooperative relationships with the extension service continued with increased satisfaction.

(3) More effective plans and methods were used in presenting and conducting home demonstration projects.

(4) Local leaders developed and assumed greater responsibility and gave more effective assistance in furthering extension activities.

The number of demonstrations in home activities carried on by farm women increased from 325,879 in 1924 to 443,120 in 1925, an increase of 36 per cent. A total of 479,234 women, or an increase of

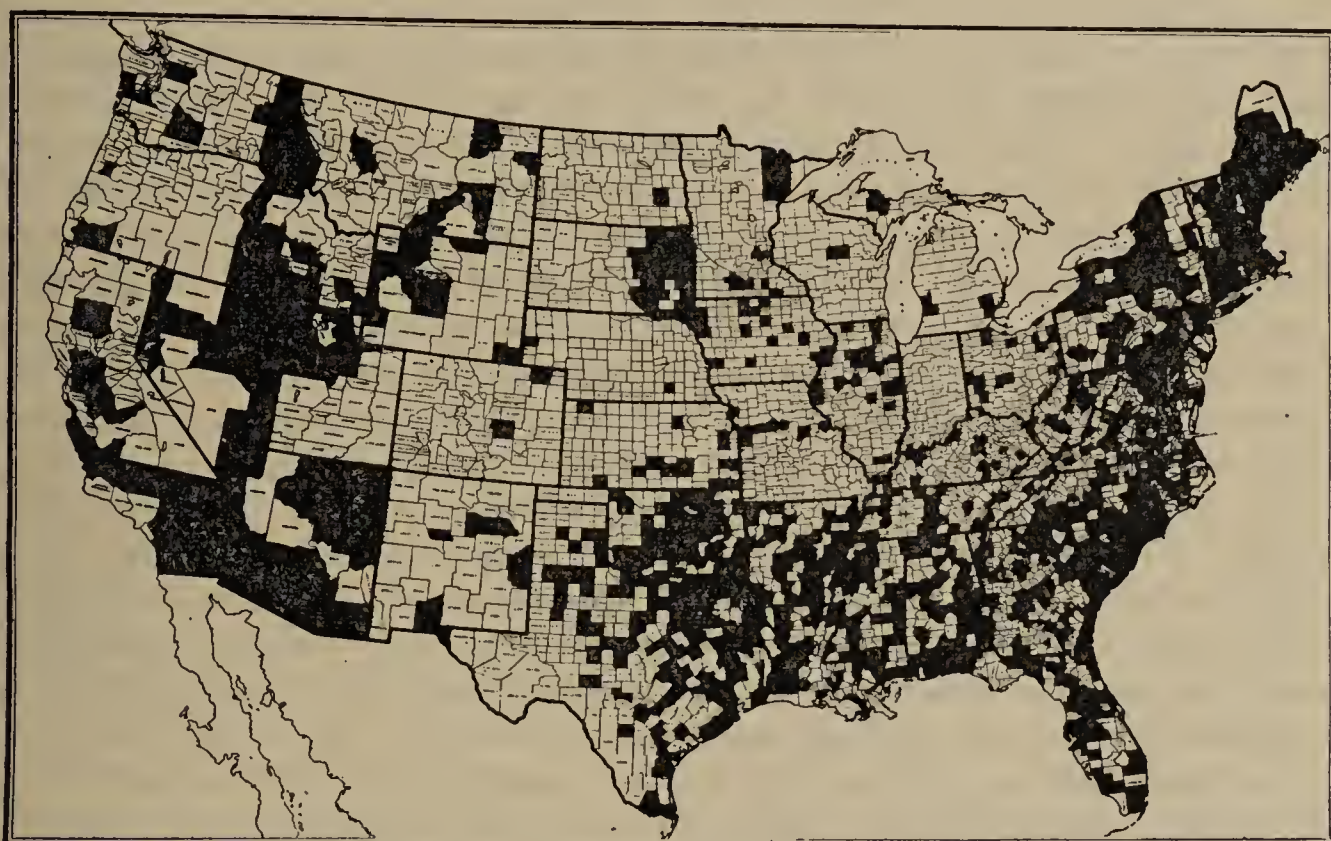


FIG. 21.—Map showing counties (in black) having home demonstration agents, June 30, 1925

61 per cent over the number enrolled in 1924, were enrolled in local groups which devoted the major part of their program to home demonstration projects. The total enrollment of women in all the home projects reported was as follows: 275,877 reported by 928 county home demonstration agents, 201,803 by 811 county agricultural agents, and 1,554 by 9 county club agents.

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1925, there were 987 county home demonstration agents, including 23 assistant agents; 23 more than in 1924. (Fig. 21.) Of this number 107 were negro agents. The county agricultural agents aided materially in the work and were encouraged to assume increased responsibility in developing projects relating to the farm home, especially in States with few county home demonstration

agents. As a result 811, or 36 per cent of the total number of county agricultural agents, reported creditable results in home demonstration projects in counties without home demonstration agents. The agricultural agents had the assistance of State home demonstration leaders and home economics specialists, the local project leadership being effectively assumed by the farm women themselves.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

State extension divisions continued to receive active support and cooperation from existing local organizations in conducting home demonstration work. Illustrative of the type of agreement usually entered into with such organizations is the one that has been carried out in Utah. All cooperating organizations undertaking projects under this plan appoint leaders or committees to work with extension forces and agree to meet requirements in the following respects: (1) Adopt a plan of work, (2) appoint project leaders, (3) specify a goal, (4) report on progress of work, (5) report on completions, and (6) extend the work to other groups through their developed leadership. The service has been extended through farm organizations, civic clubs, church and school organizations, and social clubs.

As the interest grew in such cooperating community units, a number of the women often concluded that a separate organization through which to conduct the extension projects would permit of a much more complete home demonstration program. In such instances, and in communities where no organizations existed, systematic working groups or clubs were formed, officers were elected, and a program of work to be carried out during the year was decided upon. Perhaps the most distinctive action in organization during 1925 was the rapid increase in the formation of such clubs or groups.

In some counties the representation from the different community home demonstration groups was an integral part of the county farm organization, and in other counties it functioned as an advisory council or committee. There were such councils or committees in half or more of the States. The council was usually made up of the chairmen of local clubs and other community representatives. This representation met together monthly, quarterly, or as often as was necessary for mutual helpfulness and inspiration. Such a council considers plans and policies in regard to organization and programs and helps to plan such county-wide activities or interests as annual meetings or achievement days, camps, fairs, exhibits, contests, tours, rest rooms, markets, scholarships for club boys and girls, and finances for various purposes. The council not only acts in an advisory capacity to the county extension agents, but it provides a means for an exchange of ideas, plans, and methods between communities. It also affords State extension workers an opportunity to keep in touch with the progress of the work and to help in the promotion of its policies.

County associations or federations of all community groups were organized in an increasing number of States and counties during 1925. The object of these federations is to bring together three or four times each year the women of different groups to report progress and discuss mutual interests. There is usually a small membership fee which makes it possible to finance undertakings the associa-

tion wants to sponsor. Sometimes each club pledges a certain amount based on per capita membership. The money is earned by home-talent plays, dinners, and sales. Only five or six States have yet attempted a State organization which has for its chief motive the promotion of home demonstration work.

There were no significant changes during 1925 in the method of deciding on and drawing up community or county programs. The home demonstration projects in the community programs were selected with a view to the needs of the typical farm homes of the community when they fall within the scope of the extension service, and when sufficient instruction and supervision could be obtained to assure the success of the project. There was a tendency to reduce the number of projects in the community programs, as usually better results had been obtained when not more than two or three were included.

PLANS AND METHODS

Drawing up a plan of work helped State and county extension workers to think carefully, plan logically, attack the program effectively, accomplish the goals, and render an orderly report. The year's work was planned in advance in a businesslike way. The 1925 plans of work showed an improvement in comprehensiveness as well as in form. The more complete plans include the "what, where, when, and who" phases of the projects, the goals, the part played by specialists, extension agents, and local leaders, subject-matter plans, methods of organization and presentation, closing events, reports, and publicity. Special attention was given in the plans to reaching a larger number of farm women.

The program expanded into the form of a plan of work made it possible for an agent to draw up a calendar of work which aided in effective use of time and effort and was a good means for checking up accomplishment. Many supervisory programs of State extension workers had systematic plans for checking the programs of work in the counties, consulting the plans and calendars, and advising methods and means of reaching the goals. California, Georgia, and New Mexico worked out plans and forms for this purpose which brought satisfactory results.

The plans of work considered the methods used in getting desired results. After any phase of home demonstration work has been introduced into the community program three distinct steps have been found necessary to obtain the adoption of the practices recommended: (1) A presentation that attracts sufficient interest to result in individual action; (2) the application of the information or improved practice by those who have become interested and who demonstrate it in their own home, and (3) an organized effort to bring the successful demonstration to the attention of a larger number in order to encourage a wider adoption of the practice and to obtain public interest and approval.

Methods of presentation varied in effectiveness under different conditions, and it was found that it often took several avenues of appeal to get the practice adopted in the home. The demonstration lecture was used generally. Participation by the women in the method demonstration under the instruction of the extension worker

proved to be even more effective. Such illustrative material as actual equipment and furnishings, models, photographs, posters, charts, and diagrams were used with the lecture or method demonstration. Bulletins, pamphlets, newspaper articles, exhibits, lantern slides, motion pictures, pageants, and radio reenforced the demonstration. Educational agencies and commercial interests contributed generally to extension work in furnishing illustrative material.

Demonstrations conducted by the farm women in their own homes were the most effective means of getting extension information and improved methods actually put into practice. There was a marked tendency toward the simple, one-unit demonstration, leading on to larger and more difficult demonstrations. Closer supervision of these home demonstrations by extension agents and local leaders was encouraged.

It was found that adults responded enthusiastically and effectively to contests. Kitchen and living-room improvement, flower gardens, farmstead beautification, better bread and better butter, and the best-made house dress are some of the extension activities in which contests for women were conducted. The closing events and awards were sometimes held at county or district short courses or encampments. Score cards giving points which make up a good standard have not only been used as a basis for judging in contests but are increasingly used as a means in teaching good standards in food, clothing, and health projects.

It was recognized that it is the duty of the cooperative extension service to bring successful demonstrations to the attention of the largest number of people possible. Press articles, organized campaigns, achievement days, automobile tours, popular community programs, exhibits, plays, all contributed to the desired goal. Automobile tours proved popular and effective in directing attention to results in kitchen improvement, house furnishing, and farmstead beautification. Public demonstrations by demonstration teams of club girls were used in a limited way to extend the influence of clothing, food and nutrition, and house-furnishing projects.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Home demonstration agents reported that 48,387 farm women served as voluntary leaders of local groups of women in 1925. The number of leaders by principal projects for women and for girls follows: Food preservation and preparation, 17,247; nutrition, 14,281; clothing, 34,813; home management, 8,925; house furnishing, 8,318; and home health and sanitation, 8,714. A considerable number of those leaders worked in counties that had no county home demonstration agents. In addition, a large number of women assisted as leaders in such projects as home gardening, improvement of home grounds, home marketing, home engineering, home dairy and poultry, and community activities.

The idea of stimulating local responsibility in conducting extension activities has met with increased success each year. Women acting as local project leaders have given time and effort with earnestness and enthusiasm. The qualities which have been considered in the enlisting of project leaders are: Skill obtained through past accomplishment in a particular home or farm enterprise, ability

to pass on extension information to others, native qualities of courage and poise, and the desire to be of service to others.

It has been found good planning and policy for the State home-economics specialists to meet with community groups of women, especially when a new project is being introduced into the county. It is especially helpful for county extension agents and local leaders to observe the methods of presentation of subject-matter information used by the specialists before community groups. It has been found equally essential that the specialists learn first-hand from the community the needs and wants, the possibilities and limitations, in order to plan the development of projects with wisdom and foresight. Extension reports emphasize the fact that the greater de-



FIG. 22.—District home demonstration agent training voluntary community leaders in methods of making appetizing salads. These project leaders assume responsibility for spreading among the women of their communities the approved home practices taught them by extension workers

mands make it necessary that the services of the specialists be limited largely to aiding in the group training of project leaders.

The general plan used throughout the country for training local project leaders was to hold one-day to three-day training conferences at a central point with leaders representing different communities of the county. (Fig. 22.) Long distances in a large number of organized communities made it necessary to establish several training centers in a county in order to give instruction to convenient working units of leaders. The instruction was given by the county home demonstration agent, a State home-economics specialist, or the State home demonstration leader.

The training of local leaders has necessitated more careful organization of subject-matter by extension agents and specialists. More thought, likewise, has been given to effective teaching methods and the preparation of illustrative material. It has meant dividing

the project into well-defined demonstration units and simplifying subject matter so that it can be grasped readily by leaders and effectively passed on to the community groups. The majority of the States during the year prepared special guides and aids to supplement the project training. The instruction given at project leaders' training conferences in 1925 can be summarized as follows: Subject-matter information, skill in processes, plans for organizing and conducting group meetings, vision of the aims and goals, creating desire of leaders to inform themselves further, standard for judging quality of work done, means of publicity, responsibilities in obtaining reports from demonstrators, and making progress reports and final reports to county extension agents.

The following observations of two distinct types of local leadership indicate its effectiveness. Nevada, with a sparse population and the minimum amount of specialist help, reported that 60 per cent of the local leaders were successful. The aim is to reach through local leaders a large proportion of the population with a few fundamental phases of projects rather than reaching a small proportion with more advanced phases. Two-thirds of the year's work is done by local leaders, and the results are satisfactory. Iowa, with a large rural population, is using local leaders effectively to reach a larger number of people than it would otherwise be possible to reach. Home demonstration agents and specialists were reported to have held 6,675 training schools in 1925, attended by 13,767 local leaders. These leaders, in turn, held 19,804 meetings with an attendance of 158,397 people.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Two regional conferences were held during 1925, the conference of Eastern States extension workers representing 12 States, and the Western States extension conference, representing 11 States. The home-economics projects emphasized at these conferences were nutrition and home management. The committees of the nutrition section at the Eastern States conference considered and reported on (1) policies and programs, (2) nutrition of mother and preschool child, (3) feeding of children of school age, and (4) growth work in boys' and girls' clubs. The reports summarized aims, programs, organization of subject matter, and methods and publicity in relation to the several phases of the project.

The nutrition committee of the Western States conference recommended that to make more effective the nutrition program adopted at the Western States conference in 1923 and revised in 1924 the following points be emphasized in 1926 and 1927: (1) That project presentation be reduced to simple practices, (2) that extra attention be given to local-leader training, (3) that the ultimate goal of all work with food habits be physical growth and efficiency, (4) that a systematic plan be devised to procure food supplies to meet dietary needs through adequate farm-home production, preservation, and storage methods, (5) that continued consideration be given to nutrition work in connection with junior extension activities, and (6) that adequate community, county, and State publicity be developed.

Home management was introduced into the program of the conference. The committee on home management outlined the condi-

tions in the Western States that have a direct influence upon a home-management program and also determined their application to the extension program. A careful review and study of the projects under way was made, and the following projects were recommended for emphasis in 1926: (1) Kitchen improvement, (2) installation of water and sewage-disposal systems, (3) improvement in home furnishings which make for comfort and attractiveness, (4) home accounts and budgets, and (5) house planning and remodeling.

An informal tri-State clothing conference for home demonstration agents in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island was held at which subject matter and methods were considered. Vermont was also represented at the conference.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Foods and nutrition, since the health and proper nourishment of the farm family depend on them so largely, took a major place in the home demonstration programs in the majority of States. (Fig. 23.) More than 330,000 demonstrations conducted by farm women and girls in the selection, preparation, production, and preservation of foods for home use and in the profitable disposal of the excess



FIG. 23.—A farm woman caring for the home milk supply. The proper care, storage, preservation, and preparation of food and the importance of home production of food products as a means of insuring a well-balanced and healthful diet throughout all seasons were emphasized by home demonstration agents

supply of home-grown products were reported by home demonstration agents. More than 100,000 of these demonstrations were in food production, including home gardens and orchards, poultry, and dairying. Some 80,000 demonstrations in the practical benefits of good food habits with both adults and children were carried on.

MARKETING HOME-FOOD PRODUCTS

The cooperative marketing of surplus home-grown products helped to teach farm women good values and high quality and met the mar-

keting requirements of small-quantity production. Such organized marketing was in the form of egg-marketing circles, carload shipments of poultry, exchanges, home-industries shops, and curb and club markets. Extension agents acted in an advisory capacity and gave instruction in producing and standardizing products for market. A large variety of products were sold at the curb or club markets, such as live and dressed chickens, eggs, dressed turkeys, rabbits, milk, cream, butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, sausage, lard, cured meats, fresh vegetables and fruits, canned vegetables and fruits, jams, jellies, fruit juices, pickles, dried fruits, crystallized fruits, nuts, honey, sauerkraut, breads, cakes, beaten biscuits, cookies, candy, roast fowl, chicken salad, salad dressings, potato chips, bulbs, potted plants, and cut flowers. Organized marketing of farm products managed by farm women was reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia. In North Carolina the movement grew from 2 markets in 1921 to 29 in 1925. The sales of these markets in North Carolina in 1925 amounted to \$221,998.

CLOTHING

Assistance in clothing problems and sewing processes continued to be in great demand. Approximately 244,000 demonstrations were conducted in 1925 by farm women and girls in such phases of clothing work as use of patterns, construction, color, design, selection of material, hat making, remodeling, dyeing, and selection of ready-made garments and shoes. Project leaders functioned effectively in making it possible for some phases of the clothing project to be conducted in a large number of counties without home demonstration agents.

Since many women and girls purchase ready-made garments and hats, better buying was taught, with special emphasis on durability, suitability, design, and price. In hat making simple processes were taught, the renovation of hats and material, and the use of materials on hand. Maine had a project featuring healthful clothing which included correct footwear and good posture. Other States which specifically presented some phase of the clothing project in its relation to health were California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Montana worked out an attractive and practical demonstration on the clothes closet, which includes the essentials of a good closet, how to make improved closets, commercial and homemade equipment, storage of garments and household textiles, and protection of garments in frequent and infrequent use. Washington had a project on furs, the method of cutting and sewing, native skins and their use, the renovation of furs, and the remaking of fur pieces. Maryland developed a clothing-budget plan which includes the inventory, the list needed to be purchased by seasons, and the account of the year's purchases. Other States which showed interest in clothing accounts and budgets were Alabama, California, Indiana, and Vermont. New York worked out a project that featured short cuts in sewing and good finishes for the articles made. Sewing-machine schools were held to give instruction in the proper care and use of the sewing machine.

HOME MANAGEMENT

About 50,000 demonstrations were conducted in home management. They involved (1) the management of time and energy and (2) the management of income or material resources. The demonstrations that had for their ultimate goal the conservation of time and energy were those in labor-saving home equipment, kitchen improvement and rearrangement, installation of water, sewage, light, and heating systems, house planning and remodeling, housekeeping methods and schedules, and studies in human efficiency. The demonstrations relating to business methods included recording the home supply of products used, budgeting the needs of the home and family and the expenditure of funds, keeping accounts of the household business, and organized cooperative methods in marketing home products.

Extension workers reported that about 70 per cent of the working hours of the farm woman was spent in and about the kitchen and that inconvenient, poorly equipped, and unattractive kitchens made household tasks difficult and uninteresting. The plans and suggestions given were those by which the maximum of convenience and attractiveness would be attained at a minimum of expense, as the finances

of many farm families were limited. Improvements ranged from the addition of small equipment, rearrangement of larger equipment to save steps, and the readjustment of the heights of working surfaces, to the doing over of the whole kitchen and the installation of water and waste-disposal systems. (Fig. 24.)

Kitchen contests were conducted in 21 States. The kitchens were scored and rescored by extension specialists, county home demonstration agents, or by a trained committee of disinterested women. Interest and enthusiasm were aroused, and resourcefulness on the part of the whole family was developed. The community or county tour proved a popular means of attracting attention to the improved



FIG. 24.—Dumb-waiter used to convey food to a cooler in the cellar. Many inexpensive improvements designed to make the kitchen more convenient and attractive were made by farm women at the suggestion of home demonstration agents

kitchens. At the time of the visit and inspection each demonstrator reported the changes made, the cost, and the degree of satisfaction attained. County achievement days, to which the public was invited, sometimes closed the contest with an appropriate program. Publicity given the high-scoring kitchens often caused interested men and women to travel many miles to see them and to get suggestions. The contests were county wide or limited to a certain number of communities. Washington and Texas each conducted a state-wide contest in cooperation with a State farm publication.

A most important contributing factor to the saving of time and energy in the farm home was the help given by the rural engineering specialist in the installation of water and sewage systems and in the planning of conveniently arranged houses and the remodeling of old houses.

The systematized planning of household work was demonstrated by nearly 15,000 farm women. The results indicated that these women had more time for rest, reading, recreation, companionship with their families, and community interests. Interest in housework planning has led farm women to making tests and studies by wearing a pedometer and noting time. A time study made by 45 women in one New York county is typical. Accurate records were kept of time and effort expended and methods used. These were studied and analyzed and served as a basis for more efficient planning. This study gave an opportunity for studying and comparing methods. A few home-management projects were worked out which took into consideration proper shoes, clothing, and posture in their relationship to saving energy in housework.

Encouragement was given to farm women to keep records of the amount and value of home-grown food products used. Such records afforded the farm family a better realization and appreciation of what its cows, poultry, orchard, and garden contributed to the living. The records were usually kept in connection with household accounts and were considered in the budget making. A special study of accurate records of farm products used in the home and of money expended in maintenance was begun in Ohio. The records were sent each month to the State extension office and were summarized and analyzed to serve as a further guide to problems of the farm home which need extension consideration.

HOME FURNISHING AND BEAUTIFICATION

Encouraging progress was made in home furnishing and the beautification of home surroundings during the year. Principles of good decoration and furnishing were applied in an appropriate and inexpensive way to living rooms and other rooms of the house. The home-improvement program has developed logically. When the kitchen was improved usually the whole family realized that improvements in other parts of the house were needed. House-furnishing demonstrations have been far-reaching in their influence, as a few good demonstrations in a community usually convince those who see them that comfortable and artistic surroundings may be created even with limited means. The demonstrations were given wide publicity and in some counties were brought to the attention of a large number through home-improvement tours. Improved practices in house furnishing were adopted in more than 96,000 homes in 1925.

An outgrowth of the house-furnishing projects has been the making of useful handicraft articles by farm women. In a few States handicraft enterprises have been developed which return an income. In Mississippi and Arkansas arts and crafts associations have been organized to market such articles as pine-needle and honeysuckle baskets and hand-woven rugs. Mountain State home-industries shops have been organized in West Virginia to enable women and girls to sell hand-woven materials, basketry, needlework, and food products. The reseating of chairs with cane, jute, twine, rush, splints, and Hongkong grass has been developed as a small business enterprise by farm women and girls in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Beautification of home surroundings as an extension project made definite progress; 55,000 home grounds were improved according to plans and suggestions furnished by county extension agents and specialists. The improvement of the interior has in many cases acted as an incentive to beautify the outside of the house and the surrounding grounds. The demonstrations in beautification usually follow a plan which was sometimes in progress for three or four years. One Connecticut county had 29 demonstrations which were in the third year of progress in 1925. A further evidence of the appeal of the beautification motive was found in the demonstrations with flowers, which were grown for use in the home, for making the grounds more attractive, and for sale.

In one New Mexico county 2,000 rosebushes were planted in 1925 by 200 women, and in another county farmers have been clubbing orders for trees and shrubs for three years. Between 300 and 400 home grounds were reported as having been improved in the latter county. Home demonstration groups have sponsored the beautification of school grounds in several States. In three counties in South Carolina the farm women through organized effort have made noticeable progress in beautifying the highways.

Pride in the appearance of farmsteads as well as the fact that it is a business asset has led 4,000 Tennessee farmers to adopt names for their farms in the last two years. A State legislative act has been passed making possible the registration of names of farms free of charge in the State department of agriculture and the presentation of a certificate.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Practically all home demonstration projects led to healthier living conditions. The great stimulation of health education throughout the country, however, has encouraged more definite consideration in the presentation of such projects as nutrition, clothing, home management, and home improvement in their relation to health. Health requirements, correct posture, corrective exercises, and recreation were included in the health program. Health and food-habits score cards were used extensively and were helpful in teaching positive health standards. Sanitary measures, such as screening to keep out flies, good ventilation, pure drinking water, sewage disposal, and adequate provisions for bathing were emphasized. The State extension divisions cooperated with various health agencies and organizations in their educational programs; 546 extension agents reported the coordination of State and county health authorities and extension workers in carrying out the health program.

CAMPS AND SHORT COURSES

An extension activity which proved most popular was the county or district camp where women enjoyed restful recreation for a few days in attractive surroundings and at the same time received helpful instruction in various subjects included in the home demonstration program. These camps often have been attended by women who have not spent a night away from the farm or ranch in six or seven years. Between 40 and 50 such camps were held in 1925 in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In West Virginia a state-wide camp was attended by 210 women. The attendance of farm women at farm and home "weeks" and at State and county home demonstration short courses showed an increase. The State and county short courses held in South Carolina were attended by 1,709 farm women, and the State short course in Maryland was attended by 336. The three home-makers' institutes held in Oregon were attended by 621 women. It was the consensus of opinion of the county home demonstration agents reporting that camps and short courses react as an enthusiastic stimulus to the leaders and women in conducting the regular home demonstration projects in the counties throughout the year.

COMMUNITY RECREATION AND ACTIVITIES

Extension forces gave more thought to organized community recreational features. The farm women took the leadership in the movement, recognizing the need for organized recreation. At some of the camps and short courses, leaders were trained in games, simple amateur plays, harvest festivals, stunts, contests, yells, and songs so that they might lead in recreation in their communities.

Play days were organized in Illinois and community nights in Louisiana. The "little country theater" movement in North Dakota attracted wide attention. Pageantry as a community and county interest has developed in New York and West Virginia. A recreational institute was held in St. Louis County, Minn., at which men and women representing 50 communities received training. At one of the camps in West Virginia, 20 leaders were trained in play production, festivals, and pageants. To encourage the spirit of recreation the home demonstration clubs in West Virginia adopted the following goal: (1) That each club sponsor a community sing at least once yearly, (2) that there be a community picnic once a year, (3) that singing and games be a part of every regular club meeting, (4) that each club give a play or pageant during the year, and (5) that each club cooperate wherever possible in public-school day—community, district, and county.

Other community and county interests in which home demonstration groups have cooperated or taken the leadership have been the establishment and maintenance of rest rooms at county seats, building and furnishing of community halls or clubrooms, the equipping of community canning kitchens, the serving of hot school lunches, and clean-up and rat-extermination campaigns.

The cooperative accomplishments of home demonstration clubs in 1925 in Texas were particularly outstanding. In 118 communities

kitchens were arranged and equipped where women and girls could do work in food preparation and food preservation. Besides this, 185 pieces of equipment were purchased for community use. Most of these were steam-pressure cookers or sealers for tin containers. Fifteen towns established rest rooms for rural women. Twenty-nine community houses were built where neighborhoods had developed sufficiently to need a social center. In Collin County 21 centers have built community clubhouses within five years. These clubhouses are used both as canning kitchens and for social activities.

SUMMARY

Home demonstration work progressed along all the principal lines in 1925; more counties were effectively organized, and there was an increase in the number of organized club groups doing home demonstration work. Demonstrations conducted by farm women in their own homes were the most effective means of getting extension information and improved practices adopted. The training of local leaders was emphasized in 1925 and necessitated more attention to teaching methods and the preparation of illustrative material. Two regional conferences were held emphasizing nutrition and home management. Foods and nutrition took a major place among project activities. Cooperative marketing of surplus home food products showed a marked increase. Clothing work continued to be in great demand.

Home-management work was divided into two phases: (1) Management of time and energy and (2) management of income or material resources, some 50,000 demonstrations being conducted. House furnishing and beautification showed encouraging progress. Home health and sanitation received a stimulus in the increased interest in health education throughout the country. Camps and short courses as a recreation and education proved popular, and community recreation activities were sponsored by home demonstration groups in many States. Awakening of thought and interest, good taste in household appointments, pride in the surroundings of the farmstead, harmony in the home, and refinement in dress do not lend themselves to statistical tabulations but were nevertheless real results of home demonstration work.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK ²²

INTRODUCTION

Farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21, who were enrolled in 4-H clubs ²³ under the direction of county extension agents, voluntarily carried through to completion nearly 600,000 demonstrations in improved production and practice in farming and home

²² Acknowledgment is made to R. A. Turner, field agent, Central States, for the preparation of the material on 4-H club work.

²³ Boys' and girls' 4-H club work constitutes a part of the extension system through which instruction in agriculture and home economics is given to rural boys and girls by the United States Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and local cooperating agencies. The instruction is given by means of farm, home, and community demonstrations and club activities, carried on by the young people themselves, for the purpose of (1) helping country boys and girls to improve rural farm and home practices and the social life of their own communities, (2) showing them the possibilities of rural life, (3) aiding those who so desire to become efficient farmers and home makers, and (4) teaching rural boys and girls how to make of themselves public-spirited, useful citizens and leaders in rural affairs.

making. These demonstrations were with crops, livestock, poultry, clothing, canning, foods, room improvement, forestry, farm accounting, and other farm and household activities.

The number of boys and girls engaged in club work increased substantially, 565,046 club members in all being enrolled by extension agents in 1925. Of this number 329,574 completed all requirements of the work, a considerable number of whom carried on demonstrations in two or more lines. These figures represent an increase of 10.7 per cent in enrollment and an increase of 16.3 per cent in the number of demonstrations completed, as compared with the number reported in 1924.

There were 41,286 local 4-H clubs through which the work was carried on. These clubs held regular meetings at which the progress of demonstrations, subject-matter information, plans for making exhibits, the holding of public programs, socials, achievement

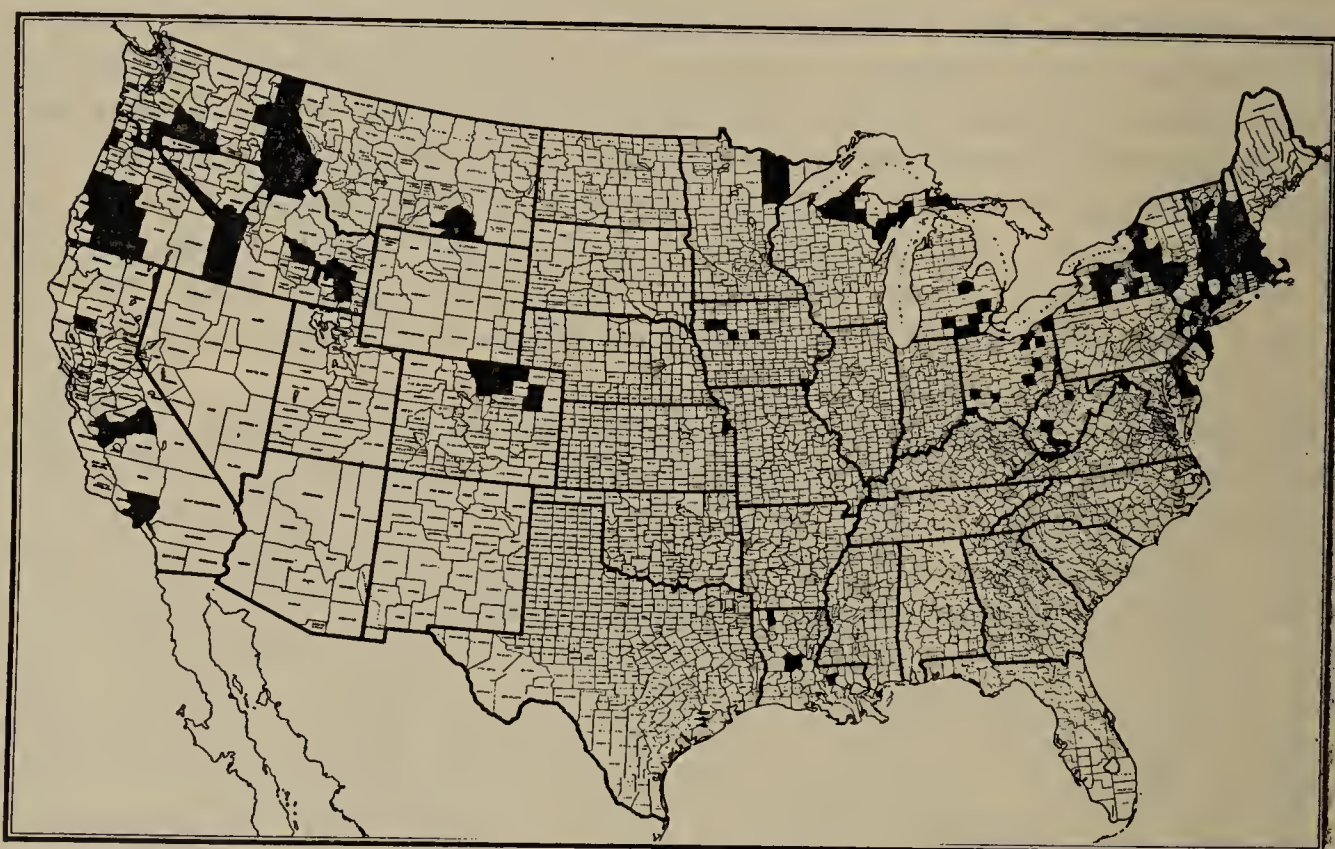


FIG. 25.—Map showing in black counties having boys' and girls' club agents, June 30, 1925. Boys' and girls' club work was also conducted in many other counties by county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents

days, tours, and other events were talked over by club members and their leaders. Nearly 50,000 volunteer local leaders of such club groups were enlisted in the work by county extension agents during the year. Many of these leaders were former club members although large numbers of them were public-spirited older men and women. Much attention was given to the training of local leaders in 4-H club work through conferences and three-day or four-day training courses held in the counties with the assistance of State club leaders and specialists, and a large number of meetings for training local volunteer club leaders were held.

PERSONNEL

In 1925, 1,898 county agricultural agents reported club work with boys, and 1,332 reported club work with girls. County home demonstration agents in 245 counties reported club work with boys, and

those in 906 counties reported club work with girls. In 120 counties county-club agents were employed, who gave full time to boys' and girls' activities. (Fig. 25.) There were also 13 assistant county club agents. The 4-H clubs were carried on with the assistance of a general supervisory force of 48 State club leaders and 78 assistant State club leaders.

County agricultural agents reported an average enrollment of 167 club members, 111 of whom completed their work. The home demonstration agents reported an average enrollment of 259, 151 of whom completed the work assigned them. The county club agent, giving his full time to club work, reported an average enrollment of 534 and 407 demonstrations completed. (Table 6.)

TABLE 6.—Enrollment and completions of boys and girls under county extension agents, 1925

County extension agent	Number of agents reporting enrollment	Enrollment		Number of agents reporting completions	Completions	
		Number	Average per agent		Number	Average per agent
County agricultural:						
Boys.....	1, 898	169, 278	89	1, 741	99, 111	57
Girls.....	1, 332	103, 365	78	1, 210	64, 843	54
County home demonstration:						
Boys.....	245	14, 580	55	190	6, 670	35
Girls.....	906	184, 555	204	805	93, 185	116
County club:						
Boys.....	116	27, 635	238	114	19, 758	173
Girls.....	121	35, 788	296	118	27, 557	234
Other club workers:						
Boys.....	16	13, 140	-----	16	7, 537	-----
Girls.....	15	16, 705	-----	15	10, 913	-----
Total:						
Boys.....	2, 275	224, 633	-----	2, 061	133, 076	-----
Girls.....	2, 374	340, 413	-----	2, 148	196, 498	-----
	-----	565, 046	-----	-----	329, 574	-----

DEVELOPMENTS

PROGRAMS AND PLANS

There was an increase in the number of local 4-H clubs that prepared written programs of work. In these programs the activities of the year were outlined, a statement was made as to the projects to be undertaken, how, where, and when certain pieces of work were to be completed, and they also included the club goals for the year. In a number of States these programs were prepared on a community basis, since the local clubs were combined with community groups.

Several States reported that more attention than formerly was given to the matter of preparing county plans of work. These were usually the outcome of a meeting of the county club committee or a group of local leaders with the county extension agent. In this way club work in the county was unified and stabilized, and a better understanding of the club program by the local club leaders resulted. Reports indicate that increased quantity and better quality of club work were found in the counties where this method was followed. This method seemed to find favor in all sections of the United States.

State club leaders through attendance at district and State extension conferences established 4-H club work more firmly as an integral part of extension work. The specialists gave an increased percentage of their time to the supervision of club work and the preparation of subject-matter literature.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Extension agents in all sections of the United States gave more attention than in any preceding year to county conferences for local club leaders. This method of preparing local leaders has proved most satisfactory in increasing the amount and bettering the quality of club work. The State club leader or his assistant and the specialist at the agricultural college usually assisted the county extension agent at the time of the conference. At these meetings subject-matter training was given, county programs for club work were made, a calendar of the club activities for the year was prepared, a demonstration team often appeared before the group, and thus every local leader became better informed as to the larger aspects of 4-H club work and went home with a clearer conception of his or her part in the movement. Especial progress was made during the year in training adults to act as club leaders.

Leadership-training conferences for the older outstanding club members have been held for several years at Camp Vail, Springfield, Mass. At the interstate encampment held in Sioux City, Iowa, in September, conferences to develop leadership among the club members in attendance were held regularly throughout the week. The Moses leadership contest, held in connection with the annual boys' and girls' 4-H club congress at the time of the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago for the past two years, and other similar contests have stimulated club leadership.

FIELD STUDIES

In 1925 the United States Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural colleges, and the counties cooperated in making certain surveys of the effectiveness of 4-H club work. Such surveys of club work were conducted in New Jersey and Massachusetts. Studies of 4-H club work formed part of a more general study of cooperative extension work carried on in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Data of a nature very valuable to club leaders were obtained by means of these surveys. Extension agents and club leaders in all sections of the United States have been giving serious consideration to directing the activities of rural boys and girls through 4-H club work.

HEALTH AND GROWTH WORK

More than in any previous year the attention of 4-H club leaders was directed to the health and growth of rural young people. This fact was reflected in the reports of the various methods used to teach good health habits. In several States such organizations as the Red Cross, county nurse's associations, and State medical societies cooperated with extension agents in furthering this line of club work. Health examinations were conducted at county and State club camps,

during annual club weeks held at the agricultural colleges, and at county and State fairs. Health contests on a local, county, State, interstate, and national basis did much to give favorable publicity to this phase of 4-H work. "Be your own best exhibit" was a slogan frequently used in health club work.

WORK WITH OLDER YOUNG PEOPLE

Extension agents were specially concerned with activities for that group of rural young people who are too mature to engage in 4-H club work and yet are not old enough to participate actively in adult extension work. Reports indicate that the results were most satisfactory when this group was interested in some phase of farm management or home management. The young farmers' clubs in Connecticut, which have been in operation for a number of years, achieved their best results in 1925.

The county agricultural agent in Redwood County, Minn., reported gratifying results from work of a similar nature. Community clubs composed of nearly 150 rural young people flourished in five different sections of the county. Demonstrations in corn, swine, and dairy cattle provided working projects for the young men, and home management, room furnishings, and clothing interested the young women. Supervising the extension exhibit at the county fair, an automobile tour for the girls, a county camp, and similar events were listed as some of the activities of this group for the year. During the winter months the young men enrolled in a course on "The business side of farming," which was presented by the extension director of the State agricultural college, and the young women took up a course in clothing budgets given by the assistant State club leader.

USE OF THE RADIO

The radio reenforced club work in a surprisingly fine way. In many States club meetings were held in the various communities to hear State leaders talk over the radio. By this means club members throughout such States came into intimate contact with the State club leaders.

A music memory contest was conducted by radio in Iowa. The college broadcast various musical selections, and club members gathered in groups at their homes and endeavored to name the selections correctly. The contest was very successful and points the way to a large number of varied activities that can be conducted in a similar way.

TRAINING IN NEWS WRITING

Recognizing the value of obtaining news notes pertaining to extension work, many States reported that attention was given to training reporters among the 4-H club members. The extension editor in Ohio held from two to four meetings with the clubs in 25 counties and presented a short course in the preparation of news for the local newspapers. These short courses or schools were highly educational, as they included such subjects as spelling, punctuation, composition, English, capitalization, and other phases of news writing. In certain States the weekly farm papers published a boys' and girls' 4-H

club page as the direct outgrowth of the training which was given the club reporters.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

During 1925 a total of 1,079,604 demonstrations were carried on by 4-H club members enrolled in 41,286 clubs. Of the demonstrations started 589,440 were satisfactorily completed, according to extension agents' reports. Substantial growth was noted in connection with nearly all the home-making and the agricultural demonstrations. Throughout the United States 4-H club work maintained its relative rank as measured by the percentage of all demonstrations in extension work which were conducted by club members. Table 7 shows that, according to the reports of the county extension agents, in several demonstrations the number of completions by juniors exceeded the number of completions by adults.

TABLE 7.—*Comparative statement of demonstrations completed by adults and juniors, 1923, 1924, and 1925*

Demonstration	Number of completions reported			Demonstration	Number of completions reported		
	1923	1924	1925		1923	1924	1925
Corn:				Swine:			
Adult.....	13, 153	13, 892	16, 882	Adult.....	7, 431	7, 858	8, 424
Junior.....	17, 293	17, 323	19, 076	Junior.....	28, 313	21, 189	20, 419
Potatoes:				Poultry:			
Adult.....	11, 549	9, 836	9, 049	Adult.....	65, 359	41, 511	46, 539
Junior.....	7, 830	9, 722	12, 424	Junior.....	50, 048	51, 039	52, 795
Home gardens:				Clothing:			
Adult.....	37, 725	30, 158	36, 558	Adult.....	87, 254	75, 586	115, 695
Junior.....	26, 823	41, 796	41, 259	Junior.....	94, 560	100, 887	128, 970
Home grounds:				Food preparation:			
Adult.....	20, 003	13, 491	17, 268	Adult.....	100, 109	59, 915	60, 090
Junior.....	16, 130	12, 766	18, 156	Junior.....	59, 188	50, 446	61, 117
Beef cattle:				Home health:			
Adult.....	1, 673	1, 724	1, 961	Adult.....	16, 075	13, 972	11, 636
Junior.....	4, 453	5, 100	4, 929	Junior.....		24, 534	28, 032

CROPS

Corn, cotton, and potato clubs, in which were enrolled nearly 80,000 boys and girls, were the leading lines of club work with field crops. Illinois furnished an example of progress by enrolling farm boys in corn clubs to help to meet the need for pure seed corn in their neighborhoods. There were 1,173 corn-club members enrolled in Illinois, an increase of 996 members over number enrolled the previous year.

Mississippi carried on complete demonstrations in the following phases of cotton production: Standardization of varieties, importance of pedigreed seed of the right variety, thorough preparation of seed bed, judicious use of commercial fertilizer, thick spacing and correct width of rows, proper cultural methods, improved methods of boll-weevil control, and cooperative marketing of seed and lint.

Potato-club members in Columbia County, N. C., in their demonstrations grew potatoes both from pure seed and from mixed seed purchased locally. They reported an average increase of 8 bushels per acre in favor of using the pure seed, and taught a valuable lesson to growers in that section.

Substantial progress was reported in club work with cereals, tree and bush fruits, peanuts, field beans, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. There were more than 86,000 boys and girls enrolled in garden clubs alone.

LIVESTOCK

Approximately 25,000 farm boys and girls enrolled in dairying clubs made a distinct contribution to the industry and improved dairy practices in 1925. Dairy extension specialists in South Carolina reported that they considered calf-club work their major project during 1925. Marshall County, S. Dak., reported that its cow-testing association was organized largely as a result of the interest in dairying aroused by the work of the calf club.



FIG. 26.—Club boy with his baby beef steer and purebred heifer. Boys and girls through their 4-H club activities made a distinct contribution to the livestock industry, especially in the quality of animals grown

More than 45,000 boys and girls carried on work with beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. (Fig. 26.) The number of beef cattle owned and fed by older club boys increased. The story told of a club boy in Kentucky illustrates the loyalty to their club developed in 4-H club members.

Garvey Haydon, who has been a member of Mackville junior agricultural club of Washington County for four years, in 1925 raised three Shorthorn calves. One of these calves developed into an especially fine steer. Garvey exhibited him at two State fairs and two county fairs and won \$385 in premiums. At the Louisville State fair an exhibitor offered him \$450 for the calf, which was about \$300 more than the market value. Garvey refused to sell because the boys in his county were depending on the calf to make their carload win in the State baby-beef show, and he was not willing to jeopardize their chances of winning for his own personal gain. Garvey's calf was declared grand champion at the State baby-beef show and sale. When sold in the ring

he returned a handsome profit to his owner. Garvey expects to use the money he has made in his calf-club work in paying his way through the University of Kentucky.

The State club leader in Louisiana reported that 4-H pig-club members have contributed to the upbuilding of swine herds in many counties. The grand champion Poland-China boar at the Louisiana State fair was owned by a pig-club member. In the spring of 1925 he deemed it advisable to sell his boar to prevent inbreeding in his herd. Pig-club members in another community in the parish would not permit this boar to be moved so far away that they could not have use of him for their sows, so they borrowed money from a local bank and made the purchase.

A characteristic sheep-club story came from Clyde Anderson of Bannock County, Idaho. In the fall of 1923 he purchased a pure-bred Hampshire ewe for \$25; in 1924 he raised a ram lamb weighing 193 pounds at 6 months of age. The lamb weighed 13 pounds at birth and had gained on an average 1 pound a day for 180 days. The sale of the ram lamb and wool gave a net profit of \$26.08. In the fall of 1924 this club member purchased two more ewes for \$30 each. This gave him an investment of \$85 in the three ewes. In the spring of 1925 he had the hard luck to lose one ewe, and another ewe did not lamb. The ewe that died had already given birth to two lambs—a ram and a ewe. These two were raised by hand. The remaining ewe had one ram lamb.

This bad luck instead of discouraging him gave him an incentive to work harder and give his small flock extra care. His extra work was amply repaid by the sale of his rams. One ram topped the sale at Soda Springs at \$72, and his second ram was third high in the same sale at \$48. This, in addition to receipts from the sale of his wool and premiums won, gave him a net profit for the year's work of \$127.65 on an original investment of \$85. This record encouraged him and also showed the remaining boys in the club that the cost of extra care and feed is amply repaid when the surplus stock is sold.

Poultry clubs were an outstanding line of 4-H club activity, in which were enrolled more than 96,000 boys and girls. In many counties poultry clubs have a larger membership than has any other line of club work. The State club leader of Connecticut included in his annual report the following story:

Fred Gastler, a poultry-club boy, started five years ago with 10 birds. Now, at the age of 18, he has graduated from high school and is back on the home farm in partnership with his brother. They have increased the number of birds in the farm flock from 150 to 950 Barred Plymouth Rocks. During the year, they had their birds tested for baccillary white diarrhea and had their old birds certified for egg production. They have built an incubator cellar and feed room and are planning to sell day-old chicks this spring. In addition to his poultry work, Fred is a member of the Middlesex County young farmers' club. The expansion in his poultry business is partially due to his having kept farm records as a member of this club, which showed that poultry raising was the best paying undertaking on the farm.

FOOD

The activities of food clubs included food production, preparation, and preservation. A large number of girls enrolled in production demonstrations which contribute to the cash income of the home, such as gardening, poultry keeping, beekeeping, and dairying. The

products resulting from these demonstrations were largely used by the girls in their food preparation and preservation work. The financial returns from such club activities were often employed by the girls in providing further schooling, purchasing clothing, and in adding to the comfort and attractiveness of their homes.

In an increasingly large number of States the program in food-club work was based on the findings of the food-habits score cards previously kept by the members. By such means exceptionally sound programs, built on the dietary needs of the members, were possible and led to concerted action in keeping club members up to weight and generally physically fit. The "jolly cooking club" of Nebraska indicated the wide influence of food-club work over a period of years. The records show that since 1919, 18 clubs have been organized through the influence of this one club.

Characteristic features of food-preservation work were the canning of products from the home garden, preserving foods according to a family canning or food-preservation budget, and preserving special food products for the market. How 4-H canning-club girls often influence the food-preservation activities of their neighborhoods is illustrated in the story of Bessie Smith Murray, of Worcester County, Mass. This girl was a club member for six years and won the State canning-club championship in her fourth year. During the World War she conducted a local canning center at which several thousand jars of products were canned each year. In 1925 she was director and demonstrator for a women's canning club in her community and supervised these women while they canned 2,000 jars of food products. She has also acted as the local leader for a girls' 4-H club near her home.

Concerning the club work conducted on six Indian reservations in the State of Washington, the State club leader reported that the canning club on the Muckleshoot Reservation was responsible for introducing the regular use of vegetables, especially spinach and string beans, into the diet of the Indians.

CLOTHING

Clothing led all lines of 4-H club work, with an enrollment of more than 206,000. Demonstration teams were used to particularly good advantage in teaching the principles, construction, selection, repair, and laundering of clothing. In this way newly organized clubs received much assistance from club members who had had longer experience in clothing work.

Reports show that many club girls did all their own sewing and often aided with the home sewing. A Minnesota club girl said, "Since belonging to the clothing club I haven't the slightest bit of worry while cutting and sewing. It makes no difference what kind of material I may have, silk, cotton, or wool. During last summer I did all the family sewing, which shows how mother could trust me with materials."

Selection of clothing was emphasized throughout the country, particularly by means of clothing and judging contests. In such programs clothing was considered in relation to health, seasonal needs, wholesome attractiveness, and costs consistent with the club girl's clothing budget.

GENERAL HOME IMPROVEMENT

Three different lines of work were reported by girls in home-improvement demonstrations; namely, home management, house furnishings, and home health and sanitation. The total enrollment was more than 100,000. "Own your own room," "My room," and "The club girl's room" have been adopted as slogans for club demonstrations in home improvement in many States. Reports show that club girls have found pleasure in making the most of what they already have, in rearranging and refinishing furniture, and in taking care of certain parts of the home. Many home tasks previously regarded as irksome have often become exceedingly interesting through these demonstrations. The beautification of home grounds has been a



FIG. 27.—A forestry club receiving instruction from the forestry extension specialist. Forestry clubs are only a recent development but are gradually gaining in popularity.

natural outgrowth of demonstrations in room improvement and home furnishings.

MISCELLANEOUS

Many of the States reported demonstrations in farm accounting. Tillamook County, Oreg., obtained very gratifying results when the farm-accounting work was based on the major enterprises upon which the farmers depended for their income. Demonstrations in farm accounting have been carried on in Iowa since 1923 with results which have proved their value to the older club boys. Forestry club work in New Hampshire was one of the outstanding demonstrations in that State. Wisconsin instituted the demonstration for the first time. Forestry extension specialists in several of the States reported increased interest in the introduction of the demonstration in their territory. (Fig. 27.)

SUMMARY

There was a substantial increase in the enrollment of farm boys and girls in 4-H club work, as was also true of the number of demonstrations completed. The number of demonstrations undertaken and completed in many lines of work equaled and in some cases exceeded the number carried on by adults. Much of the progress can be attributed to the assistance given by volunteer local leaders interested in the work by county extension agents. The training given these leaders at State and county conferences and camps by extension agents and specialists was most helpful. Wherever a county extension agent giving full time to work with boys and girls was employed, there was an average enrollment of 407 club members per county and a corresponding increase in the number of trained local leaders. Programs and plans for club activities were more carefully thought out and executed than in previous years. Studies of the effectiveness of 4-H clubs as a part of the extension movement were made in several States. Health and growth activities, in particular, were stimulated. Consideration was given to assisting the boys and girls beyond the usual age range of club members. The use of radio and the training of club members in news writing to enable them to report club activities more successfully to their local papers were new developments. Considering funds and the number of paid workers available for promoting club work, the advance made in 1925 is most creditable.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK ²⁴

INTRODUCTION

Negro extension work during 1925 exercised a stabilizing and constructive influence in meeting the existing agricultural situation in the Southern States. Negro farm tenants and owners were stimulated to increase the productiveness of their farms and to diversify their production. Negro farm women were aided in making their homes more livable, comfortable, and attractive. Negro boys and girls were enlisted in farm and home activities and were made better acquainted with the financial and social possibilities of present-day farm life. Outstanding objectives of negro extension work in all the Southern States for the year were practical community programs of work, the growing of sufficient food and feed for home use, economic production of crops and livestock, successful marketing, community cooperation, farm ownership, better homes and health, and better schools and churches. Home ownership and improvement in particular were emphasized as being essential to the development of satisfactory farm life for the negroes of the South. (Fig. 28.) There were in all about 203,000 demonstrations in improved farm and farm-home practices conducted by negro farmers, farm women, boys, and girls in 1925.

Negro State and county extension agents were employed in the following 16 States during the year: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri,

²⁴ Acknowledgment is made to T. M. Campbell, field agent in negro work, Southern States, for the preparation of the material on negro extension work.

North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. On June 30, 1925, there were employed in the Southern States 164 negro county agricultural agents and 107 negro home demonstration agents. (Fig. 29.) In the counties where negro agents were not employed, the white agents gave substantial time and effort to work with negroes.

THE SITUATION

Negro extension work is intimately tied up with the general agricultural situation in the South. Up to 10 or 12 years ago work on the farms and plantations was the chief employment open to the southern negro, and in consequence farm and household labor was



FIG. 28.—A negro farm home improved and beautified in accord with the advice and suggestions of the local negro extension agent. Home ownership and improvement were emphasized as essential to contentment and have done more than any other single incentive to keep the negro on the farm

plentiful. More recently the supply of negro farm labor has been reduced and the wage scale advanced owing to heavy migrations of the labor to northern cities, the expansion of industrial and building operations in the South, and the enlarged program for highway and public-works construction now under way in the Southern States. A large amount of negro labor is being absorbed by road construction alone. For example, in many sections a negro farm hand who had been receiving \$1.50 a day can now obtain work on public highway construction at from \$3.50 to \$4 a day. If he owns work stock that is in good condition he will be paid a reasonable sum for the use of his team. It will readily be seen, then, that agriculture in the South must be readjusted and that something must be done to make it relatively as profitable as city industries and vocations. Such laborers are not likely to return to the farms to live in shacks and

work with their entire families for \$10 or \$15 a month. The solution of this situation appears to extension workers to be to a large extent in encouraging home ownership by such labor.

It has been noticeable that in the counties of the South, where demonstration work among negroes is carried on there is an increasing tendency toward home ownership. In some counties many of the negro farmers own their homes. On these farms better homes are being built and are being equipped with modern home conveniences. This tendency may reasonably be taken as an indication of prosperity and is in a large measure attributable to the efforts which negro extension agents have been making to stimulate increased home ownership, based upon the use of modern methods of farming and the inculcation of the thrift idea. It is found that in rural communities where farmers own their homes to any considerable extent there is a general atmosphere of prosperity and contentment.

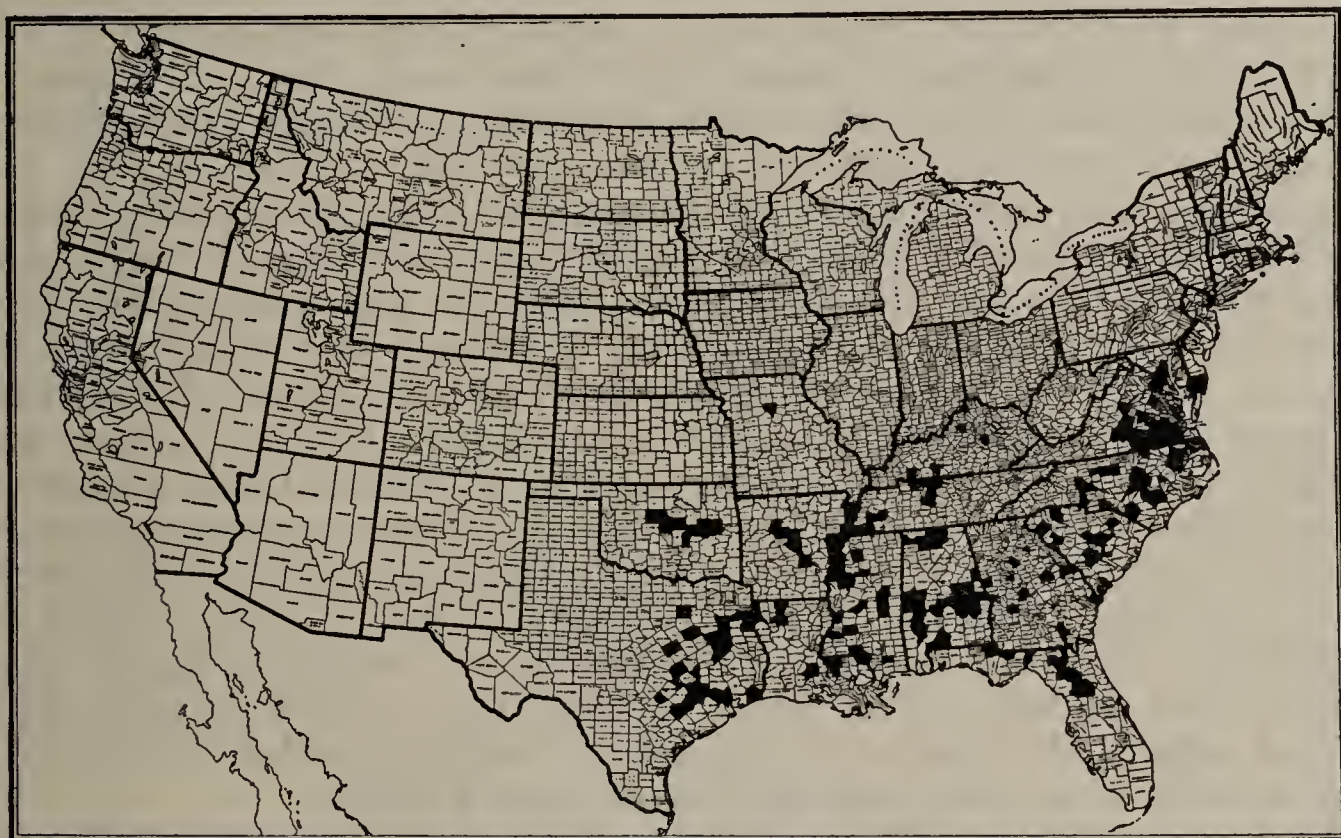


FIG. 29.—Map showing in black counties having negro extension agents, June 30, 1925

Home ownership has done more to hold the negro on the farms of the South than perhaps any other single incentive since the World War.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

A total of 57,622 demonstrations in improved agricultural practices were carried on by negro farmers, and 19,120 projects were completed by 11,630 negro farm boys in 1925. These demonstrations comprised all phases of agricultural activity and included soil improvement, farm crops, horticulture, livestock, poultry, rural engineering, cooperative marketing, and farm management. The demonstrations were a success both educationally and financially, and their influence was far-reaching.

Soil building received great impetus during the year and was extensively carried on by negro farmers. In 84 counties there were 52,443 acres of land on which soil erosion was prevented. The growing of summer legumes and winter cover crops, arresting soil

erosion by terracing, and the better care and use of farm manures were emphasized. In one section of Mississippi 7,384 acres were involved in soil-building demonstrations, 3,104 acres of this land having been sown to cover crops. In Kentucky 87 farmers who completed soil demonstrations in 28 communities proved that where deep plowing and frequent shallow cultivation were practiced on land previously improved by legumes such as soy beans, cowpeas, and clover, good crops of corn and other crops could be grown in the face of extreme drought. On such improved lands, crops of 40 to 50 bushels of corn an acre were grown, as compared with 25 to 30 bushels an acre on unimproved land in adjacent fields. In South Carolina 42 tons of materials for the home mixing of fertilizer were bought by the farmers of Frogmore, Beaufort County—nitrate of soda, kainite, muriate of potash, and acid phosphate. The materials were mixed under the supervision of the county agent on the basis of an 8-8-3 formula, and the farmers were saved \$8 per ton or a total of \$366. An outstanding soil-building demonstration was conducted in Cokesbury community, Greenwood County, where 45 acres of crimson clover were turned under, and corn was planted. An increased yield of 8 bushels an acre resulted.

Success in improving crop yields was attributed principally to the planting of improved seed. In Surry County, Va., 11 corn plots were plowed in early spring and manured at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer were used per acre at planting time. The seed was tested for germination in the spring. In every case shallow cultivation was practiced. On the 11 acres 556 bushels were produced, an average yield of 50.5 bushels per acre. Landis Poole, who conducted one of the demonstrations, grew 79 bushels on his acre. Fifty-five boys in Tennessee planted 59.5 acres to cotton and produced 71,308 pounds of seed cotton valued at \$7,130.80. Nine of these boys made bales, weighing more than 500 pounds, of lint cotton per acre, and 14 averaged 1,220 pounds of seed cotton. Fifteen of the boys used fertilizer under their cotton, and some of them used lespedeza and pasture lands.

Hay is a serious problem on the average cotton, peanut, or tobacco farm of the South. Many farmers have felt that they could buy hay cheaper than they could produce it, but extension demonstration has disproved this. Albemarle County, Va., afforded a good example of producing hay for home use. Eleven farmers conducted demonstrations which yielded an average of 2 tons of hay per acre. This yield was due to the thorough preparation of seed bed and the use of stable manure, lime, and acid phosphate. As a result of these demonstrations 35 other farmers were induced to grow hay for their stock.

The recognition given negro extension workers for their part in the improvement of the soil and crop production in the Southern States is well illustrated by the support given the work in Dallas County, Ala. Dallas County was one of the first in the South to wake up to the boll-weevil situation and prepare for its coming. This was done by the adoption of a diversified program in which dairy cows become important. Realizing the importance of agriculture, the business men of Selma, the principal town in Dallas County, have backed a better-farming program in a very substantial

way. The Selma Chamber of Commerce put \$10,000 into agriculture during the year. Some of it was used for the salaries of county agents, some of it for fairs, both for white and negro farmers, and the remainder for prizes for good farming. Special attention was given negro farmers, who comprise the majority in the county. For example, a prize of \$100 was given to the negro in each of the three districts of the county who grew the best 5 acres of corn; another prize of the same amount was given to the negro farmer who had the best-balanced farm. During the year 280 negro farmers took part in this contest. It proved to be so successful that \$1,000 was raised for prizes in 1926. In order to get the best negro county agent possible, the farmers supplemented public funds to the amount of \$1,500. A negro home demonstration agent has also been employed, making five full-time agents in the county (two colored and three white) to help farmers, farm women, boys, and girls of the rural sections with their problems of living.

Supplementing the work in soil improvement and crop production, extension workers gave instruction and aid to negro farmers in the introduction, selection, breeding, and feeding of livestock; the breeding and feeding of poultry; the construction of sanitary poultry houses; the curing of home-grown meat; and the growing of a sufficient and varied home food supply. Home gardening and the pruning, spraying, and management of fruit trees were encouraged. A typical instance of this work, given by the agent in Prince Georges County, Md., in his report, was as follows:

We have succeeded in carrying home to the farm family the necessity of raising plenty of green vegetables for family use. This year we succeeded in getting 40 persons to grow home gardens who said they never could find time to have them before. As a result they enjoyed fresh vegetables all through the season and canned, dried, and preserved vegetables during the winter.

For 20 years extension agents have been emphasizing food and food production. Within recent years they have come to realize that marketing and distribution must occupy an equal share of their attention. In consequence cooperative marketing has grown considerably among negro farmers. In 1925, 7,092 negroes were enrolled as members of such cooperative associations largely through extension influence, and 3,365 of them were members of associations organized during the year.

HOME ACTIVITIES

Home improvement as a part of negro extension work reached its highest development in 1925. About 25,800 women and 33,940 girls were enrolled in one or more of the regular home demonstration projects. (Fig. 30.) Among the many phases of the home demonstration program were the preparation of balanced meals; the production of a sufficient and varied food supply from home gardens, poultry flocks, and dairies; the canning and preservation of home-grown vegetables, fruits, and meats; improving the management and equipment of kitchens; the use of more comfortable and attractive home furnishings; the beautification of the farmstead surroundings; the promotion of better conditions of health and sanitation; and the selection, construction, remodeling, and renovation of clothing. Many negro farm families realized the pleasure and necessity of mak-

ing provisions for home comforts. The home with one or possibly two sleeping rooms for a family of 8 or 10 has been gradually disappearing. Through persistent efforts of home demonstration agents, the negro housewife has been making home life more attractive for the family.

Negro home demonstration agents were diligent in their efforts to interest housewives in the improvement of their kitchens. In North Carolina 30 kitchens were entered in a contest for improvement. The kitchen which was given first prize was improved as follows: (1) Walls painted, (2) floor covered partly with linoleum, (3) lighting equipment installed, (4) working equipment rearranged to save steps, (5) improved kitchen cabinet built, and all utensils hung up in best order to save time. Similar contests were held for negro farm

women in a number of other States.

Home health and sanitation have been vital features of the extension program. Health programs were instituted with success by negro extension agents to teach people living in the remote country places proper modes of living. Wherever possible health nurses carried to mothers instructions as to the proper care of themselves and their families, and gave demonstrations on the preparation of food for the sick and the care of the sick room. As a result



FIG. 30.—A negro home demonstration agent instructing club members in making bread. About 25,800 women and 33,900 girls were enrolled in various home demonstration activities, including meal preparation, clothing construction, preservation of fruits, vegetables, and meats, and beautification and improvement of the home

13,462 home makers adopted improved practices in health and sanitation, and 12,015 girls and boys enrolled in home health and sanitation clubs. In one county a negro farm demonstration agent was invited to spend the night with a demonstrator who owned a large plantation with plenty of tenants and no outstanding debts. The family included five children, and only one bed was available to accommodate four of them. The agent offered suggestions for improved living facilities, which were gladly accepted. Before the end of the year a modern home adequate for the comfort of the family and an occasional guest was built on this plantation.

National negro health week, which was founded by Booker T. Washington in 1915, was observed by all negro extension agents throughout the South. The extension agent of Laurens County, Ga., reported that as a result of circular letters, news articles, demonstration meetings, and other extension activities carried on during national negro health week, more than 1,200 people were reached. Two

hundred and fifty quilts, 56 mattresses, and 120 pillow ticks were washed, and 450 houses, 12 churches, and 14 schoolhouses were thoroughly cleaned inside and out. This report is typical of practically every county in the South where negro extension work was carried on.

In 1925, 23,597 farm home makers adopted improved practices in gardening, 19,023 in poultry, 16,878 in food preparation, 20,327 in food preservation, 19,917 in clothing, 12,363 in home management, 12,593 in house furnishing, and 13,462 in home health and sanitation. Another extension activity of increasing interest is the improvement of home surroundings, in which 5,094 women and 5,174 girls completed demonstrations during the year.

What extension work has meant in part to thousands of negro farm women is well illustrated in a report made by one woman for her local club to the Fort Valley, Ga., annual farmers' conference. She said: "I have a nice large garden, plenty of chickens, and two good milk cows. From my garden, chickens, and cows, I made enough money to feed my family, keep my children in school, and clear \$425." When asked about the disposition of her savings she replied, "I gave it to my husband to meet the payment on our farm that we are buying."

PROGRAM FOR YOUTH

In common with all extension workers, those engaged in the work with negroes realize that the successful future development of agriculture rests largely upon the training of boys and girls in the rural communities. The organization of negro farm boys and girls into clubs to carry out definite projects on the farm and in the home during 1925 showed marked progress. Of 22,102 boys and 33,941 girls who were enrolled in 4-H club activities, 11,630 boys and 14,121 girls completed all requirements. The project work and local club meetings were supplemented with short courses and recreational encampments in increasing numbers as incentives to effort and better work on the part of club members.

Many negro boys through club demonstrations earned sufficient money from the sale of their products to pay for their school tuition. In one county in Mississippi six club boys were able to win free scholarships to agricultural schools. In the same county 13 boys grew $14\frac{3}{4}$ bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each on 13 acres. The following typical stories of achievement by negro boys and girls enrolled in club activities indicate how club work is developing successful and contented farmers and home makers in the South.

Albert Allen, of Rockdale County, Ga., gathered from 2 acres 100 bushels of oats valued at \$85, sold \$154 worth of roasting ears and beans, and then had on hand \$40 worth of corn and fodder. The total returns amounted to \$279. Total expenses, including fertilizer and labor, were \$75, and the net profit was \$204. Sherman Jackson, David Ford, and Willie Thomas, of Tyler, Tex., each of whom raised 1 acre of corn, produced 66, $64\frac{1}{4}$, and $63\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, respectively, for which they received as prizes \$25, \$15, and \$10.

A notable event of the year was the first southern negro boys' and girls' 4-H club conference held at Tuskegee Institute, December 8 to 10, inclusive. At this conference club teams were present that rep-

resented several Southern States. The contests making up the regular program for the three days were livestock judging, poultry judging, 10-ear seed-corn judging, sweet-potato judging, bread making, dressmaking, health, plowing, milking, and oratorical contests. The general subject for the oratorical contest was "The resources of my State." In addition to the boys and girls participating in the contests many clubs sent delegations of other interested club workers, and visitors from various State extension divisions were present who hoped to take part in the 1926 meeting. Athletic and field-day sports were participated in by all boys and girls who attended the conference.

ORGANIZATIONS

COUNTY ADVISORY BOARDS

In a number of counties advisory boards or councils aiding negro extension work were active. County advisory boards or similar organizations assumed responsibility for such activities as county farmers' conferences, county tours, county fairs, county rallies, local and for extension work, and annual clean-up week in cooperation with State health agencies. Some examples of how these organizations functioned follow.

The county board in Anson County, N. C., acting with the local agent, set for a goal 1,000 acres of winter cover crops. Each member became responsible for his pro rata number of acres. The 1,000-acre goal was exceeded. The county council of Robeson County, N. C., obtained an appropriation of \$500 annually toward the salary of a home demonstration agent to work among negro women of the county. In Shelby County, Ky., the county-wide organization of colored farmers, in addition to fostering the extension projects of the county, cooperated with local organizations in raising funds to lengthen school terms and used its influence with bankers in having loans extended to responsible farmers. In Powhatan County, Va., the advisory board financed the following activities: County fair, boys' and girls' outing, the sending of a delegate to the Hampton farmers' conference, and the expenses of judges and premiums on exhibits. They also raised funds to carry on extension work in the county when the board of supervisors failed to continue the appropriation.

Each of the six home demonstration counties in Virginia has an active advisory board. These boards are composed of representative men and women, chosen for their power of leadership from 13 local community clubs and 31 women's clubs.

COMMUNITY CLUBS

Community clubs to help study local needs and aid extension agents in carrying out the program of work adopted increased in number. A community in Rowan County, N. C., improved a bad road in order to encourage and facilitate visits by the local agent. They succeeded so well that, although it is a short side road, the county commissioners added it to the county system of roads and will maintain it in good condition. The Holly Hill community club in South Carolina has been holding an annual farmers' con-

ference. Since this club has been in operation, three farmers have bought their homes. In 1925 the club aided 25 farmers to obtain loans from the banks for farm operations.

CONFERENCES AND MOVABLE SCHOOLS

Numerous conferences, meetings, and movable schools were held for negro farmers and their families. (Fig. 31.) Alabama continued the movable community school consisting of a group of trained specialists as instructors and a large especially built automobile truck known as the Booker T. Washington school on wheels. The truck was fully equipped with tools and utensils necessary for giving, at farm homes, demonstrations of better methods of farming and home making. The personnel attached to this traveling school



FIG. 31.—A movable-school agent teaching farmers the care of tools and farm machinery

consisted of specialists in farm and home improvement and a public-health nurse who gave instruction and demonstrations relative to proper health and sanitation.

The various community schools were planned in advance by the local negro extension agent. Partly because of its unique appearance and the methods of procedure followed and partly because of the intense desire of the people to learn, the demonstrations were always attended by a large crowd, unless there was unfavorable weather or stringent need for the laborers on the farm. The program was made out jointly by the county agent and the specialists. Some of the improved practices demonstrated were proper plowing and terracing of land, the construction of sanitary toilets and sanitary poultry houses, whitewashing and painting houses and out-buildings, sharpening saws, and repairing farm tools. The women were given instruction in making fireless cookers, grading fruits and

vegetables, selecting eggs, culling poultry for egg production, and making rugs, shawls, house dresses, and hats.

The number of lessons taught depended upon the number of days the school remained. Movable schools that remained four or five days at a place undertook projects which could not well be completed in a single day without curtailing other essential features of the program. For instruction the men and women were separated into two divisions, and each division was again divided into smaller groups. The instructors exchanged groups, thus giving the people the benefit of specialized instruction in several things during a single day, without making the day's work monotonous. A helpful adjunct of the movable-school program was a projector for both slides and motion pictures, which was usually used at night to reenforce the instruction of the day. Play had its place in the programs as well as work. After the day's program was completed young and old were urged to learn how to play whole-heartedly, constructively, and in a way to refresh their minds and rejuvenate their bodies.

EXHIBITS

One of the means of stimulating the growth of farm activities has been fairs. The results obtained have justified the expenditure of money and time put into them. A prize won at a fair has often been the means of stimulating an individual to better methods of farming or home making and in turn of helping others to bring about better farm or home practices in the community.

In Arkansas a state-wide effort was made in presenting club exhibits at the State fair. In South Carolina five county fairs were held in 1925. The most outstanding one was that held in Orangeburg County, at which farmers received \$1,250 in premiums. From six counties in Virginia 65 girls sent 95 exhibits, consisting of canned goods, clothing, rugs, and bedroom sets. A Hanover County girl, Louise Hewlett, won the scholarship to the 1926 State short course for the best collection of canned goods put up by a club girl. Bedford County was awarded \$5 by the fair association for having won the greatest number of prizes.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Negro extension work was studied extensively by missionaries and foreign government officials carrying on work in Africa and other countries. The following comment on the work from Father Harry Buck, St. Augustine Mission, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, is typical of the impressions of visiting missionaries:

The American Negro has made wonderful progress in the last 50 years, and the English missionaries working in Africa have been impressed by the splendid extension work being carried on in the homes and fields of the people in America. Surely nothing could be more helpful and beneficial to the rural population of the Southern States than the unselfish efforts of the farm and home demonstrators. The results of their work are evident wherever they have been.

SUMMARY

Negro extension work made satisfactory progress during the year 1925. Emphasis was placed on the production of food and feed for use on the farm and the cheaper production of crops and livestock

through cooperative buying and the use of more efficient methods. These two phases of extension work grew rapidly and helped many negro farmers to a sounder financial footing. Marketing received more attention than ever before and resulted in the organization of many new cooperative associations. Community activities were encouraged and in many communities were undertaken successfully. Extension workers urged the negro farmer to own his own farm and to make a convenient, healthy, and comfortable home for the family. As a result the number of homes owned by negro farmers was noticeably greater in counties where extension work had been carried on. A large number of farm buildings were painted, whitewashed, remodeled, or improved in some way during the year.

The production of staple crops, including cotton, the control of the boll weevil and other similar pests, and the effect of negro migration from the South upon the supply of common labor have been serious problems. Extension work has aided in forwarding the solution of these problems and in stabilizing agricultural production in the Southern States.

STATISTICS

[Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason, the statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and the statistics of results of work done are for the calendar year ended December 31, 1925]

TABLE 8.—Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Communities in counties	2, 236	44, 449	973	28, 815	124	7, 324	3, 333	80, 588
Communities with extension program	1, 984	27, 739	963	18, 390	121	4, 590	3, 068	50, 719
Voluntary local leaders:								
Adult	2, 028	111, 333	895	48, 387	18	867	2, 941	160, 587
Junior	1, 678	25, 194	797	17, 157	134	5, 644	2, 609	47, 995
Adult clubs	1, 284	18, 290	939	15, 069	15	144	2, 238	33, 503
Membership in adult clubs	1, 085	475, 705	928	282, 067	9	1, 671	1, 748	759, 443
Junior clubs	1, 875	20, 253	879	13, 056	138	7, 977	2, 892	41, 286
Enrollment—								
Boys	1, 898	169, 278	245	14, 580	132	40, 775	2, 275	224, 633
Girls	1, 332	103, 365	906	184, 555	136	52, 493	2, 374	340, 413
Completions—								
Boys	1, 741	99, 111	190	6, 670	130	27, 295	2, 061	133, 076
Girls	1, 210	64, 843	805	93, 185	133	38, 470	2, 148	196, 498
Farm visits made	2, 260	1, 313, 267	170	21, 661	113	47, 269	2, 543	1, 382, 197
Number of farms visited	2, 222	676, 212	165	14, 349	111	23, 563	2, 498	714, 124
Home visits made	954	124, 268	983	242, 696	81	20, 032	2, 018	386, 996
Number of homes visited	938	73, 259	967	148, 338	79	11, 013	1, 984	232, 610
Office calls	2, 077	2, 638, 228	863	345, 309	113	26, 844	3, 053	3, 010, 381
Telephone calls	1, 922	1, 705, 147	811	339, 975	107	40, 572	2, 840	2, 085, 694
Percentage of time in field		67		70		66		67
Percentage of time in office		33		30		34		33
Individual letters written	2, 071	2, 789, 079	878	867, 233	119	110, 848	3, 068	3, 767, 160
Leader-training meetings held	1, 263	15, 483	622	11, 542	97	862	1, 982	27, 887
Attendance	1, 254	137, 288	617	124, 174	97	6, 991	1, 968	268, 453
Method and result demonstrations:								
Meetings held	1, 923	149, 784	895	166, 353	109	15, 956	2, 927	332, 093
Attendance	1, 913	3, 132, 873	891	3, 113, 469	108	271, 814	2, 912	6, 518, 156
Total number of all meetings held		307, 240		208, 969		33, 577		549, 786
Total attendance		12, 680, 637		5, 127, 708		773, 013		18, 581, 358
Meetings at which lantern slides were shown	661	5, 580	178	1, 227	56	539	895	7, 346
Meetings at which motion pictures were shown	1, 285	24, 030	297	2, 769	65	652	1, 647	27, 451
Soils:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 512	48, 061			3	342	1, 515	48, 403
Farms on which advice as to use of commercial fertilizer was followed	1, 491	145, 985			3	300	1, 494	146, 285
Farms on which lime or limestone was used as advised	1, 276	43, 930			3	9	1, 279	43, 939
Farms on which better care of farm manure was taken	904	36, 512			1	54	905	36, 566
Farms on which green-manure crops were plowed under	1, 020	28, 189			3	27	1, 023	28, 216

¹ Includes a small amount of club work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Soils—Continued.								
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 889	251, 554	-----	-----	4	487	1, 893	252, 041
Corn:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1, 272	16, 859	-----	-----	3	23	1, 275	16, 882
Junior ² demonstrations.....	935	17, 797	-----	-----	66	1, 279	1, 001	19, 076
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	1, 233	39, 351	-----	-----	23	248	1, 256	39, 599
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	1, 090	29, 619	-----	-----	17	196	1, 107	29, 815
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 601	89, 805	-----	-----	29	436	1, 630	90, 241
Wheat:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	635	6, 115	-----	-----	1	11	636	6, 126
Junior ² demonstrations.....	40	266	-----	-----	1	1	41	267
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	678	15, 112	-----	-----			678	15, 112
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	221	2, 798	-----	-----			221	2, 798
Farms on which seed was treated for smut.....	525	15, 149	-----	-----			525	15, 149
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	985	39, 559	-----	-----	1	17	986	39, 576
Oats:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	726	5, 244	-----	-----	2	5	728	5, 249
Junior ² demonstrations.....	48	258	-----	-----	1	1	49	259
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	681	15, 819	-----	-----	2	5	683	15, 824
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	226	1, 957	-----	-----			226	1, 957
Farms on which seed was treated for smut.....	477	7, 849	-----	-----			477	7, 849
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 021	30, 707	-----	-----	2	6	1, 023	30, 713
Rye:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	225	2, 022	-----	-----			225	2, 022
Junior ² demonstrations.....	6	152	-----	-----			6	152
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	233	2, 705	-----	-----			233	2, 705
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	58	335	-----	-----			58	335
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	348	5, 139	-----	-----			348	5, 139
Barley:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	268	1, 304	-----	-----			268	1, 304

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Barley—Continued.								
Junior ² demonstrations.....	15	50					15	50
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	306	3,689					306	3,689
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	76	495					76	495
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	418	6,442					418	6,442
Other cereals:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	276	2,680					276	2,680
Junior ² demonstrations.....	50	3,880			5	945	155	4,825
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	193	4,821			1	9	194	4,830
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	95	1,996			1	2	96	1,998
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	337	3,476			2	9	339	13,485
Alfalfa:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	985	13,140					985	13,140
Junior ² demonstrations.....	33	317			4	76	37	393
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	854	27,159			1	15	855	27,174
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	102	1,535			1	1	103	1,536
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	906	28,313			1	47	907	28,360
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,342	51,736			2	68	1,344	51,804
Soy beans:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	958	14,186			1	3	959	14,189
Junior ² demonstrations.....	125	911			4	9	129	920
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	795	21,739			2	4	797	21,743
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	292	3,889					292	3,889
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	759	17,635			2	4	761	17,639
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,253	48,100			3	34	1,256	48,134
Sweet clover:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	725	7,447			2	9	727	7,456
Junior ² demonstrations.....	12	184					12	184
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	555	11,990					555	11,990
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	97	885					97	885

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Sweet clover—Contd.								
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	661	11, 552	-----	-----	2	27	663	11, 579
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 097	28, 691	-----	-----	4	157	1, 101	28, 848
Crimson clover:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	174	1, 781	-----	-----			174	1, 781
Junior ² demonstrations.....	4	21	-----	-----			4	21
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	107	1, 474	-----	-----			107	1, 474
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	20	114	-----	-----			20	114
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	132	1, 336	-----	-----			132	1, 336
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	253	4, 122	-----	-----			253	4, 122
Clover (red, alsike, white):								
Adult result demonstrations.....	279	2, 852	-----	-----			279	2, 852
Junior ² demonstrations.....	2	14	-----	-----			2	14
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	190	5, 195	-----	-----			190	5, 195
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	32	587	-----	-----			32	587
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	161	1, 555	-----	-----	1	4	162	1, 559
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	453	10, 994	-----	-----	1	4	454	10, 998
Cowpeas:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	368	3, 763	-----	-----			368	3, 763
Junior ² demonstrations.....	48	740	-----	-----			48	740
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	157	1, 673	-----	-----			157	1, 673
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	81	659	-----	-----			81	659
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	94	1, 092	-----	-----			94	1, 092
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	454	8, 303	-----	-----			454	8, 303
Velvet beans:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	211	2, 223	-----	-----	1	3	212	2, 226
Junior ² demonstrations.....	20	193	-----	-----	1	23	21	216
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	102	1, 121	-----	-----			102	1, 121
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	64	572	-----	-----			64	572
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	29	129	-----	-----			29	129

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—Continued*

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Velvet beans—Contd.								
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	244	5,401	-----	-----	1	3	245	5,404
Field beans:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	108	679	-----	-----	-----	-----	108	679
Junior ² demonstrations.....	19	164	-----	-----	17	89	36	253
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	89	1,549	-----	-----	2	6	91	1,555
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	51	536	-----	-----	1	4	52	540
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	30	484	-----	-----	1	4	31	488
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	161	3,265	-----	-----	4	9	165	3,274
Peanuts:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	206	1,692	-----	-----	-----	-----	206	1,692
Junior ² demonstrations.....	192	1,461	-----	-----	2	87	194	1,548
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	115	1,029	-----	-----	1	45	116	1,074
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	85	629	-----	-----	-----	-----	85	629
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	11	80	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	80
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	276	4,433	-----	-----	1	45	277	4,478
Lespedeza:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	325	2,637	-----	-----	-----	-----	325	2,637
Junior ² demonstrations.....	5	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	24
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	181	2,805	-----	-----	-----	-----	181	2,805
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	55	554	-----	-----	-----	-----	55	554
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	44	291	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	291
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	390	6,739	-----	-----	-----	-----	390	6,739
Pastures:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	623	6,063	-----	-----	-----	-----	623	6,063
Junior ² demonstrations.....	9	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	41
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	253	2,690	-----	-----	-----	-----	253	2,690
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	22	235	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	235
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	79	1,315	-----	-----	-----	-----	79	1,315
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	759	12,512	-----	-----	-----	-----	759	12,512

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Other legumes and forage crops:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	339	4,553	-----	-----	1	9	340	4,562
Junior ² demonstrations.....	28	142	-----	-----	3	53	31	195
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	207	3,582	-----	-----	1	2	208	3,584
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	55	527	-----	-----	1	1	56	528
Farms on which seed was inoculated.....	173	4,614	-----	-----	1	3	174	4,617
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	446	16,405	-----	-----	2	12	448	16,417
Potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	799	9,033	-----	-----	2	16	801	9,049
Junior ² demonstrations.....	460	9,509	-----	-----	83	2,915	543	12,424
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	833	27,966	-----	-----	44	544	877	28,510
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	448	6,355	-----	-----	28	311	476	6,666
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	760	13,670	-----	-----	34	358	794	14,028
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	611	11,405	-----	-----	29	168	640	11,573
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,150	67,611	-----	-----	54	973	1,204	68,584
Sweet potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	382	4,588	-----	-----			382	4,588
Junior ² demonstrations.....	189	1,680	-----	-----	9	116	198	1,796
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	269	4,774	-----	-----	2	52	271	4,826
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	205	2,659	-----	-----			205	2,659
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	248	3,578	-----	-----			248	3,578
Farms on which spraying for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	68	1,480	-----	-----			68	1,480
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	474	13,071	-----	-----	4	56	478	13,127
Cotton:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	717	18,345	-----	-----			717	18,345
Junior ² demonstrations.....	569	14,154	-----	-----	6	193	575	14,347
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	470	20,634	-----	-----	3	25	473	20,659
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	306	7,455	-----	-----	1	8	307	7,463

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—Continued*

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Cotton—Continued.								
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	41	703	-----	-----	1	3	42	706
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	321	19,273	-----	-----	1	5	322	19,278
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	783	79,865	-----	-----	3	25	786	79,890
Tobacco:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	195	3,011	-----	-----			195	3,011
Junior ² demonstrations.....	66	711	-----	-----	1	15	67	726
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	112	4,453	-----	-----			112	4,453
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	61	1,837	-----	-----			61	1,837
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	83	4,461	-----	-----			83	4,461
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	97	3,149	-----	-----			97	3,149
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	234	16,210	-----	-----	1	10	235	16,220
Other miscellaneous crops:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	147	2,072	-----	-----			147	2,072
Junior ² demonstrations.....	47	479	-----	-----	5	82	52	561
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	77	1,732	-----	-----	1	11	78	1,743
Farms on which seed selection was practiced.....	35	273	-----	-----			35	273
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	28	384	-----	-----			28	384
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	59	1,250	-----	-----			59	1,250
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	191	5,042	-----	-----	2	13	193	5,055
Tree fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1,150	12,256	1	10	2	10	1,153	12,276
Junior ² demonstrations.....	101	982	1	6	5	24	107	1,012
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	665	10,209	-----	-----			665	10,209
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted.....	1,213	19,475	-----	-----			1,213	19,475

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Tree fruits—Continued.								
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	1, 221	22, 131	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 221	22, 131
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 625	61, 750	1	10	4	111	1, 630	61, 871
Bush and small fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	262	1, 404	1	8	-----	-----	263	1, 412
Junior ² demonstrations.....	21	174	1	2	8	55	30	231
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	206	2, 921	-----	-----	1	7	207	2, 928
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted.....	224	2, 081	-----	-----	-----	-----	224	2, 081
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	245	2, 435	-----	-----	-----	-----	245	2, 435
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	521	7, 626	1	8	3	27	525	7, 661
Grapes:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	345	1, 697	1	8	-----	-----	346	1, 705
Junior ² demonstrations.....	8	57	-----	-----	3	69	11	126
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	199	1, 708	-----	-----	-----	-----	199	1, 708
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted.....	451	4, 787	-----	-----	-----	-----	451	4, 787
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	329	2, 740	-----	-----	1	2	330	2, 742
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	662	11, 164	1	8	2	34	665	11, 206
Market gardening:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	412	4, 562	-----	-----	-----	-----	412	4, 562
Junior ² demonstrations.....	97	1, 337	-----	-----	29	456	126	1, 793
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	236	8, 563	1	75	7	27	244	8, 665
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted.....	43	576	-----	-----	-----	-----	43	576
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	279	8, 410	1	100	3	83	283	8, 593
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	558	20, 835	1	100	12	119	571	21, 054

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—Continued*

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Home gardens:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	281	5,975	447	30,111	4	472	732	36,558
Junior ² demonstrations.....	208	6,489	425	24,950	89	9,820	722	41,259
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted....	143	4,020	2	150	11	687	156	4,857
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted....	32	617			2	2	34	619
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	272	8,485	385	19,651	24	1,425	681	29,561
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	528	25,277	582	86,471	36	3,122	1,146	114,870
Beautifying home grounds:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	322	2,400	359	14,807	3	61	684	17,268
Junior ² demonstrations.....	32	548	265	17,515	9	93	306	18,156
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted....	154	2,235			3	17	157	2,252
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted....	74	675			1	3	75	678
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was practiced.....	83	558			2	8	85	566
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	515	9,344	510	45,114	10	111	1,035	54,569
Forestry:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	301	1,917					301	1,917
Junior ² demonstrations.....	12	210			13	98	25	308
Forest or wood-lot plantings made....	179	2,262			9	55	188	2,317
Farms on which assistance in wood-lot management was given.....	200	2,086			7	40	207	2,126
Farms on which windbreaks were planted.....	129	1,190			1	1	130	1,191
Farms on which control of white-pine blister rust was attempted.....	22	475			3	10	25	485
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	428	6,508			9	66	437	6,574
Rodents and other animal pests:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	318	10,202			1	2	319	10,204
Farms on which control measures were adopted.....	577	87,610			1	2	578	87,612

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Grasshoppers and other insect pests:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	398	15, 017			1	2	399	15, 019
Farms on which control measures were adopted.....	566	114, 916			1	30	567	114, 946
Dairy cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	712	12, 530	197	8, 401	4	20	913	20, 951
Junior ² demonstrations.....	726	11, 150	105	1, 655	118	4, 337	949	17, 142
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	1, 313	10, 485			39	257	1, 352	10, 742
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	1, 106	13, 575			54	515	1, 160	14, 090
Farms on which herds were culled.....	598	11, 167	1	8	12	62	611	11, 237
Bull associations organized during year.....	165	462			6	9	171	471
Members in bull associations.....	166	3, 885			4	64	170	3, 949
Breed associations organized during year.....	151	418			3	7	154	425
Members in breed organizations.....	151	3, 893			4	59	155	3, 952
Cow-testing associations organized during year.....	545	855			3	4	548	859
Members in cow-testing associations.....	564	20, 852			3	87	567	20, 939
Other farms on which cows were tested for production.....	687	19, 887			9	91	696	19, 978
Cows under test by such associations and individual farms.....	835	313, 070			10	1, 131	845	314, 201
Farms on which improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk were adopted.....	869	41, 688	254	15, 769	13	136	1, 136	57, 593
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed.....	1, 341	36, 794	160	4, 330	29	296	1, 530	41, 420
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	289	5, 308			2	6	291	5, 314
Farmers directly influenced to have animals tested for tuberculosis.....	1, 024	285, 980			19	288	1, 043	286, 268
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg.....	250	7, 430			1	40	251	7, 470
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 751	355, 319	305	27, 363	75	1, 466	2, 131	384, 148

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—Continued*

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Beef cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	305	1, 953	-----	-----	1	8	306	1, 961
Junior ² demonstrations.....	412	4, 461	-----	-----	21	468	433	4, 929
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	622	3, 753	-----	-----	2	54	624	3, 807
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	269	1, 546	-----	-----	3	5	272	1, 551
Farms on which herds were culled.....	101	615	-----	-----	-----	-----	101	615
Bull associations organized during year.....	14	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	34
Members in bull associations.....	16	283	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	283
Breed associations organized during year.....	12	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	16
Members in breed associations.....	12	222	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	222
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed.....	372	4, 339	-----	-----	1	2	373	4, 341
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	90	1, 258	-----	-----	-----	-----	90	1, 258
Farmers directly influenced to have animals tested for tuberculosis.....	260	56, 609	-----	-----	1	15	261	56, 624
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg.....	271	9, 224	-----	-----	-----	-----	271	9, 224
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	925	77, 048	-----	-----	8	85	933	77, 133
Swine:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	781	8, 421	-----	-----	2	3	783	8, 424
Junior ² demonstrations.....	1, 096	18, 035	-----	-----	100	2, 384	1, 198	20, 419
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	1, 071	8, 397	-----	-----	19	131	1, 090	8, 528
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	800	8, 714	-----	-----	32	378	832	9, 092
Farms on which herds were culled.....	193	1, 585	-----	-----	4	15	197	1, 600
Boar associations organized during year.....	37	120	-----	-----	1	2	38	122
Members in boar associations.....	35	1, 042	-----	-----	1	12	36	1, 054
Breed associations organized during year.....	35	64	-----	-----	3	6	38	70
Members in breed associations.....	30	653	-----	-----	2	31	32	684
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed.....	703	15, 673	-----	-----	14	262	717	15, 935
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	386	7, 829	-----	-----	5	366	391	8, 195

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Swine—Continued.								
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate for cholera.....	725	33,365	-----	-----	8	74	733	33,439
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,479	67,806	-----	-----	42	844	1,521	68,650
Sheep:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	334	4,112	-----	-----	2	9	336	4,121
Junior ² demonstrations.....	309	2,720	-----	-----	58	781	367	3,501
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	681	3,949	-----	-----	18	107	699	4,056
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	428	2,743	-----	-----	17	90	445	2,833
Farms on which flocks were culled.....	169	1,223	-----	-----	2	5	171	1,228
Ram associations organized during year.....	26	54	-----	-----	1	3	27	57
Members in ram associations.....	24	273	-----	-----	1	26	25	299
Breed associations organized during year.....	17	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	19
Members in breed associations.....	17	455	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	455
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed.....	303	4,014	-----	-----	5	45	308	4,059
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	320	3,308	-----	-----	2	10	322	3,318
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	892	17,187	-----	-----	27	249	919	17,436
Poultry:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1,211	20,536	463	25,870	3	133	1,677	46,539
Junior ² demonstrations.....	881	26,677	426	18,993	122	7,125	1,429	52,795
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred cockerels was given.....	1,071	20,786	466	14,415	39	3,162	1,576	38,363
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	755	15,074	-----	-----	29	718	784	15,792
Farms on which flocks were culled.....	1,684	71,725	547	23,990	45	936	2,276	96,651
Breed associations organized during year.....	126	218	-----	-----	1	2	127	220
Members in breed associations.....	126	5,125	-----	-----	1	23	127	5,148
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed.....	1,115	54,792	419	19,509	28	941	1,562	75,242
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	850	29,588	431	22,530	15	451	1,296	52,569
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,891	154,600	587	76,880	66	6,337	2,544	237,817

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Other livestock:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	28	576	-----	-----	-----	-----	28	576
Junior ² demonstrations.....	105	2, 019	-----	-----	20	382	125	2, 401
Farms on which assistance in obtaining purebred sires was given.....	24	116	-----	-----	1	2	25	118
Farms on which assistance in obtaining high-grade or purebred females was given.....	15	40	-----	-----	1	3	16	43
Farms on which herds were culled.....	9	133	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	133
Associations organized during year.....	9	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	12
Members in these associations.....	8	167	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	167
Breed associations organized during year.....	8	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	10
Members in breed associations.....	8	191	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	191
Farms on which better-balanced rations were fed.....	18	1, 326	-----	-----	1	1	19	1, 327
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	17	710	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	710
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	88	4, 224	-----	-----	4	19	92	4, 243
Rural engineering:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	894	16, 050	202	5, 722	2	15	1, 098	21, 787
Farms on which drainage systems were installed.....	694	5, 071	-----	-----	2	4	696	5, 075
Farms on which irrigation systems were installed.....	277	2, 162	-----	-----	-----	-----	277	2, 162
Farms on which terraces or soil dams were constructed.....	787	26, 960	-----	-----	-----	-----	787	26, 960
Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	342	1, 685	101	407	-----	-----	443	2, 092
Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	284	1, 502	155	995	-----	-----	439	2, 497
Sewage-disposal systems installed according to plans furnished.....	552	2, 499	147	961	3	4	702	3, 464
Water systems installed according to plans furnished.....	476	1, 795	269	1, 673	1	1	746	3, 469
Heating systems installed according to plans furnished.....	86	205	44	130	-----	-----	130	335
Lighting systems installed according to plans furnished.....	232	1, 146	184	1, 067	-----	-----	416	2, 213
Farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished.....	1, 543	22, 100	-----	-----	5	59	1, 548	22, 159
Farms on which land was cleared.....	912	49, 290	-----	-----	1	11	913	49, 301

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Rural engineering—Con. Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,874	104,563	380	9,590	8	83	2,262	114,236
Farm management:								
Farms on which farm accounts were kept.....	958	16,521	-----	-----	1	6	959	16,527
Farms on which recommended changes in business were made.....	587	7,554	-----	-----	-----	-----	587	7,554
Other farms on which cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems were adopted according to recommendations.....	677	24,141	-----	-----	-----	-----	677	24,141
Junior ² demonstrations.....	114	6,816	-----	-----	5	25	119	6,841
Farms advised relative to leases.....	905	9,117	-----	-----	-----	-----	905	9,117
Farms on which assistance in keeping cost-of-production records was given.....	654	15,670	-----	-----	-----	-----	654	15,670
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,248	54,109	-----	-----	2	7	1,250	54,116
Credit:								
Membership in farm-loan or other credit associations organized during year.....	93	6,653	-----	-----	-----	-----	93	6,653
Other farms on which assistance in obtaining credit was given.....	507	9,117	-----	-----	1	5	508	9,122
Marketing:								
Cooperative-marketing associations organized during year.....	554	866	79	107	-----	-----	633	973
Members in these associations.....	525	79,308	71	4,224	-----	-----	596	83,532
Total value of purchases.....	342	\$4,143,516	19	\$21,702	-----	-----	361	\$4,165,218
Savings in connection with such purchases.....	329	\$678,447	13	\$3,245	-----	-----	342	\$681,692
Total value of sales.....	358	\$12,086,997	67	\$403,937	-----	-----	425	\$12,490,934
Profits in connection with such sales.....	299	\$1,343,091	55	\$124,904	-----	-----	354	\$1,467,995
Cooperative-marketing associations previously organized.....	991	2,146	98	145	3	3	1,092	2,294
Members in these associations.....	926	439,509	88	8,945	3	944	1,017	449,398
Total value of purchases.....	632	\$31,285,952	14	\$22,617	2	\$87,941	648	\$31,396,510
Savings in connection with such purchases.....	591	\$2,660,830	10	\$5,314	2	\$7,956	603	\$2,674,100
Total value of sales.....	688	165,304,239	100	\$604,631	2	\$1,990,300	790	167,899,170
Profits in connection with such sales.....	556	\$9,370,070	60	\$157,568	1	49	617	\$9,527,687
Total number of farms on which improved marketing practices were adopted.....	970	340,918	193	18,339	2	926	1,165	360,183
Food preparation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	23	1,086	542	58,947	4	57	569	60,090
Junior ² demonstrations.....	226	6,136	662	49,227	101	5,754	989	61,117

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Food preparation—Con.								
Women adopting improved practices in bread making.....	30	1,306	635	55,207	7	174	672	56,687
Women adopting improved practices in meat cookery.....	37	1,341	538	42,374	4	82	579	43,797
Women adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery..	80	5,374	690	69,787	7	257	777	75,418
Women adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes.....	73	3,941	515	41,340	5	143	593	45,424
Women adopting improved practices in meal preparation...	76	4,732	648	72,103	7	810	731	77,645
Homes in which the family food supply was budgeted.....	43	1,074	282	10,048	13	239	338	11,361
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	210	15,492	797	163,761	73	4,403	1,080	183,656
Food preservation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	18	229	515	58,079	4	157	537	58,465
Junior ² demonstrations.....	203	3,382	616	37,056	93	4,301	912	44,739
Women adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables.....	99	3,855	715	85,754	9	222	823	89,831
Women adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish.....	68	2,146	576	26,447	4	72	648	28,665
Homes in which better food storage was provided.....	96	1,692	382	15,006	23	260	501	16,958
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	190	6,557	737	113,627	59	1,727	986	121,911
Quarts of food products canned.....	176	430,807	688	11,822,309	80	239,154	944	12,492,270
Pounds of fruits and vegetables dried....	22	81,520	466	619,679	5	1,184	493	702,383
Pounds of meats cured.....	10	158,211	420	7,314,208	4	4,927	434	7,477,346
Nutrition:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	53	6,340	444	34,148	2	361	499	40,849
Junior ² demonstrations.....	61	6,405	399	31,572	16	1,282	476	39,259
Women balancing family meals according to approved methods.....	104	10,331	517	40,663	6	495	627	51,489
Women preparing better school lunches.....	53	2,699	492	34,952	4	177	549	37,828
Schools into which the serving of a hot dish or school lunch was introduced....	111	670	423	1,860	12	85	546	2,615
Homes in which improved practices in child feeding were carried out.....	81	6,661	475	27,992	8	614	564	35,267
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	177	35,821	697	125,139	13	1,489	887	162,449

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Clothing:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	134	12, 390	556	102, 832	8	473	698	115, 695
Junior ² demonstrations.....	506	29, 398	785	78, 463	120	21, 109	1, 411	128, 970
Women adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	259	60, 086	779	119, 332	10	735	1, 048	180, 153
Women adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	148	21, 318	658	44, 107	3	295	809	65, 720
Women adopting improved practices in millinery.....	175	19, 806	722	72, 766	10	480	907	93, 052
Women adopting improved practices in costume designing..	128	23, 045	520	51, 865	7	271	655	75, 181
Women adopting improved practices in infants' wardrobe planning.....	34	3, 644	286	8, 832	4	71	324	12, 547
Women adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	67	9, 374	369	21, 138	4	218	440	30, 730
Women adopting improved practices in adults' wardrobe planning.....	79	17, 283	432	40, 547	6	394	517	58, 224
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	502	99, 946	884	235, 814	92	13, 144	1, 478	348, 904
Dress forms made.....	183	6, 944	639	18, 579	9	260	831	25, 783
Dresses and coats made.....	339	61, 415	719	495, 680	88	15, 586	1, 146	572, 681
Undergarments made	352	49, 634	735	527, 158	91	21, 045	1, 178	597, 837
Hats made.....	167	16, 135	728	111, 472	54	1, 577	949	129, 184
Home management:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	42	1, 885	460	42, 308	2	147	504	44, 340
Junior ² demonstrations.....	22	229	132	5, 952	14	296	168	6, 477
Women following a systematized plan of household work..	37	3, 235	346	11, 073	1	90	384	14, 398
Homes in which additional labor-saving equipment was installed.....	99	5, 227	670	39, 233	6	62	775	44, 522
Kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience.....	83	3, 052	643	16, 905	7	114	733	20, 071
Women following improved laundry practices.....	24	621	216	4, 884	-----	-----	240	5, 505
Women making budgets and keeping accounts.....	31	264	337	6, 415	-----	-----	363	6, 679
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	134	13, 521	706	76, 968	11	383	851	90, 872
House furnishings:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	28	1, 443	418	40, 333	1	17	447	41, 793
Junior ² demonstrations.....	29	1, 018	381	20, 873	34	377	444	22, 268
Women adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement.....	47	11, 859	548	44, 523	1	16	596	56, 398

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 8.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1925—*
Continued

Item	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
House furnishings—Con.								
Women adopting improved practices in repairing and remodeling.....	49	2, 631	557	26, 931	1	10	607	29, 572
Women adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment.....	55	7, 774	559	24, 872	3	47	617	32, 693
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	90	17, 417	638	78, 737	35	308	763	96, 462
Home health and sanitation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	8	170	186	11, 466			194	11, 636
Junior ² demonstrations.....	50	1, 112	210	25, 342	9	1, 578	269	28, 032
Homes in which recommended health practices were adopted.....	60	8, 547	332	50, 458	2	140	394	59, 145
Homes in which sanitary closets or out-houses were installed.....	33	695	183	3, 913	2	49	218	4, 657
Homes screened.....	30	678	344	7, 235	1	90	375	8, 003
Homes in which other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects were followed.....	38	1, 542	238	14, 550	2	245	278	16, 337
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	80	10, 500	451	55, 908	3	303	534	66, 711
Beekeeping:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	211	1, 334	2	43	1	10	214	1, 387
Junior ² demonstrations.....	99	551	1	12	14	69	114	632
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	327	4, 979	3	45	7	43	337	5, 067
Miscellaneous agriculture:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	76	791	4	20	1	8	81	819
Junior ² demonstrations.....	175	4, 076	7	101	35	1, 865	217	6, 042
Total number of farms on which better practices were adopted.....	107	4, 625	4	20	13	325	124	4, 970
Miscellaneous home economics:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	4	1, 249	162	10, 007	2	88	168	11, 344
Junior ² demonstrations.....	16	1, 845	206	19, 284	7	830	229	21, 959
Total number of homes in which better practices were adopted.....	18	1, 854	327	45, 196	5	544	350	47, 594
Total:								
Adult result demonstrations.....		326, 875		443, 120		2, 474		772, 469
Junior ² demonstrations.....		188, 975		331, 003		69, 462		589, 440
Total number of farms or homes where better practices were adopted.....		2, 575, 015		1, 209, 556		38, 816		3, 823, 387

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 9.—Farmers' institutes conducted by the extension divisions of the State agricultural colleges, year ended June 30, 1925

State	Insti- tutes	Days con- duct- ed	Ses- sions	Attend- ance	Lecturers					State ap- propria- tion used	Other funds used
					Ex- ten- sion staff	Exper- iment station staff	State de- part- ment of agri- cul- ture staff	Spe- cially em- ploy- ed for insti- tutes	Total		
Connecticut...	17	17	27	736	13	3	-----	11	27	\$250.00	\$250.00
Georgia.....	129	129	234	26,124	28	-----	-----	-----	28	2,250.00	-----
Indiana.....	460	556	1,190	180,869	5	-----	7	47	59	8,316.01	12,548.75
Kansas.....	18	33	71	15,534	18	8	-----	3	29	550.05	-----
Minnesota.....	52	53	97	6,407	-----	-----	-----	4	4	7,500.00	-----
Nebraska.....	44	63	124	1,527	9	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----
New York.....	89	89	173	5,799	12	-----	-----	14	26	5,926.06	-----
Ohio.....	703	1,276	3,256	626,969	7	3	-----	77	87	15,935.00	15,400.00
Tennessee.....	4	12	24	7,900	14	18	4	31	67	2,000.00	-----
Wisconsin.....	344	609	1,312	139,434	75	-----	1	31	107	20,953.15	-----
Total, 1925....	1,860	2,837	6,508	1,011,299	181	32	12	218	443	63,680.27	28,198.75
1924....	2,201	3,479	7,578	1,062,709	405	45	33	223	706	68,125.75	30,741.28
1923....	2,301	3,530	7,836	981,795	275	59	11	160	505	80,661.02	55,449.43
1922....	2,614	3,580	7,791	1,099,308	340	(1)	(1)	(1)	2 734	94,575.35	39,730.66
1921....	2,810	3,844	6,674	745,657	279	(1)	(1)	(1)	2 556	70,062.59	13,390.92

1 Number not reported. 2 Includes unclassified lecturers.

TABLE 10.—Farmers' institutes conducted by the State departments of agriculture, year ended June 30, 1925

State	In- sti- tutes	Days con- duct- ed	Ses- sions	At- tend- ance	Lecturers					State ap- propria- tion used	Other funds used
					Ex- ten- sion staff	Exper- iment station staff	State de- part- ment of agri- cul- ture staff	Spe- cially em- ploy- ed for insti- tutes	Total		
Illinois.....	97	372	1,035	175,000	2	30	12	152	196	\$7,650.00	\$18,000.00
Iowa.....	66	277	554	63,874	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2 150	4,062.63	13,308.06
Maine.....	400	475	500	22,000	-----	-----	9	10	19	2,500.00	-----
Missouri.....	294	294	294	141,034	-----	-----	3	-----	3	6,406.81	-----
New Hampshire	15	15	30	1,355	9	4	4	8	25	1,500.00	-----
Rhode Island...	18	18	21	6,430	2	-----	2	34	38	1,063.14	-----
Total, 1925....	890	1,451	2,434	409,693	13	34	30	204	3 431	23,182.58	31,308.06
1924....	1,313	1,642	2,809	412,257	215	56	62	178	511	22,341.01	-----
1923....	1,618	2,061	3,151	437,298	101	64	46	225	436	59,843.00	2,000.00
1922....	910	1,245	2,674	479,564	238	(1)	(1)	(1)	3 392	35,127.25	309.80
1921....	1,866	2,309	3,828	517,182	316	(1)	(1)	(1)	3 581	174,884.87	9,312.46

1 Number not reported. 2 Unclassified. 3 Includes unclassified lecturers.

TABLE 11.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1925, by items of expense, and total for 1915-1924

State	Total appropriation	Personal services—salaries and labor	Printing and publications	Supplies and materials	Communication service ¹	Transportation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscellaneous	Unexpended balance
Alabama.....	\$203, 201. 83	\$155, 209. 21	\$4, 002. 85	\$3, 872. 43	\$2, 430. 81	\$219. 72	\$50. 87	\$6, 736. 89	\$29, 241. 19	\$1, 437. 86	-----
Arizona.....	32, 761. 23	27, 955. 82	760. 10	582. 67	209. 03	21. 65	-----	351. 71	2, 880. 25	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	163, 576. 10	77, 339. 37	4, 830. 80	3, 266. 92	1, 776. 71	389. 29	-----	829. 97	71, 484. 61	3, 658. 43	-----
California.....	125, 061. 46	98, 541. 69	-----	3, 443. 59	260. 68	52. 68	-----	478. 02	21, 590. 99	693. 81	-----
Colorado.....	61, 101. 07	43, 883. 40	1, 195. 28	2, 957. 89	1, 289. 16	169. 59	-----	1, 180. 77	10, 405. 72	19. 26	-----
Connecticut.....	56, 680. 09	56, 680. 09	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware.....	20, 741. 56	14, 635. 71	715. 00	403. 67	228. 81	12. 02	2. 50	68. 63	4, 675. 22	-----	-----
Florida.....	74, 368. 33	54, 423. 50	2, 558. 02	1, 729. 27	395. 13	127. 51	-----	1, 127. 38	13, 967. 02	40. 50	-----
Georgia.....	237, 780. 76	204, 086. 23	4, 408. 28	3, 703. 81	1, 450. 31	74. 18	2. 55	2, 113. 78	20, 843. 57	1, 098. 05	-----
Idaho.....	42, 867. 74	31, 249. 96	363. 32	719. 50	324. 87	25. 45	-----	23. 34	10, 161. 30	-----	-----
Illinois.....	228, 495. 98	196, 717. 48	2, 375. 44	4, 540. 67	977. 84	59. 68	-----	1, 411. 68	22, 405. 87	7. 32	-----
Indiana.....	162, 087. 09	141, 006. 50	2, 342. 09	2, 104. 65	1, 107. 40	-----	-----	185. 05	15, 341. 40	-----	-----
Iowa.....	170, 596. 43	155, 206. 52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15, 389. 91	-----	-----
Kansas.....	130, 962. 06	110, 038. 90	2, 880. 55	4, 969. 36	1, 206. 68	-----	-----	1, 237. 24	10, 266. 30	363. 03	-----
Kentucky.....	197, 342. 23	84, 231. 18	2, 818. 32	3, 165. 54	1, 686. 23	589. 83	3, 600. 00	1, 868. 90	99, 017. 50	364. 73	-----
Louisiana.....	132, 963. 83	132, 962. 76	-----	-----	1. 07	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine.....	59, 217. 76	43, 053. 06	1, 000. 15	1, 193. 03	300. 14	34. 57	-----	420. 38	13, 216. 43	-----	-----
Maryland.....	70, 963. 51	63, 975. 76	401. 50	32. 70	232. 59	13. 21	-----	-----	6, 257. 50	50. 25	-----
Massachusetts.....	31, 234. 75	31, 051. 11	-----	-----	1. 13	-----	-----	-----	182. 51	-----	-----
Michigan.....	159, 913. 95	159, 913. 95	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	150, 319. 33	124, 559. 45	-----	132. 08	128. 60	25. 47	-----	2. 00	25, 463. 23	8. 50	-----
Mississippi.....	172, 904. 83	133, 517. 20	2, 347. 15	3, 845. 30	1, 927. 60	240. 44	514. 25	808. 51	29, 318. 70	385. 68	-----
Missouri.....	200, 921. 32	164, 585. 51	3, 884. 35	3, 016. 52	1, 055. 77	97. 26	-----	746. 87	27, 523. 22	11. 82	-----
Montana.....	49, 597. 13	46, 975. 94	2, 000. 27	10. 71	41. 17	. 79	-----	4. 10	564. 15	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	103, 620. 98	96, 923. 25	2, 307. 56	3, 595. 85	130. 30	7. 30	-----	541. 24	115. 48	-----	-----
Nevada.....	16, 530. 11	15, 731. 34	-----	317. 89	225. 90	70. 12	1. 15	167. 11	16. 60	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	27, 159. 69	22, 097. 54	61. 35	848. 64	132. 23	285. 77	300. 00	333. 35	3, 052. 45	48. 36	-----
New Jersey.....	80, 773. 81	52, 200. 73	2, 428. 32	5, 531. 95	877. 11	98. 22	270. 00	805. 53	18, 083. 34	478. 61	-----
New Mexico.....	41, 035. 53	30, 610. 36	1, 857. 27	1, 093. 75	102. 03	122. 47	-----	406. 34	6, 826. 19	17. 12	-----
New York.....	198, 634. 11	160, 276. 57	4, 653. 68	3, 783. 67	2, 139. 15	13. 54	-----	2, 349. 92	24, 365. 79	367. 90	\$683. 89
North Carolina.....	227, 356. 06	152, 057. 26	5, 555. 16	5, 978. 44	1, 981. 82	736. 54	-----	4, 505. 91	56, 337. 17	203. 76	-----
North Dakota.....	68, 694. 01	52, 362. 64	998. 43	3, 682. 56	610. 65	33. 11	-----	855. 45	10, 142. 90	8. 27	-----
Ohio.....	228, 775. 06	185, 965. 24	9, 516. 99	4, 535. 96	987. 17	161. 99	-----	513. 28	26, 862. 22	-----	232. 21
Oklahoma.....	166, 422. 88	118, 280. 40	6, 656. 09	2, 948. 95	1, 034. 11	87. 32	-----	376. 98	37, 039. 03	-----	-----
Oregon.....	51, 224. 89	31, 132. 05	682. 49	1, 718. 44	431. 82	42. 19	-----	431. 29	16, 770. 66	15. 95	-----

Pennsylvania-----	336, 987. 38	314, 473. 99	460. 00	2, 105. 78	401. 95	33. 67	-----	259. 67	19, 057. 32	195. 00	-----
Rhode Island-----	11, 598. 82	8, 317. 31	181. 25	322. 46	13. 20	-----	-----	1, 253. 03	1, 511. 57	-----	-----
South Carolina-----	156, 014. 48	117, 598. 10	731. 59	5, 447. 04	2, 505. 77	187. 68	626. 64	2, 285. 23	26, 549. 38	83. 05	-----
South Dakota-----	66, 176. 30	65, 136. 99	4. 00	6. 80	18. 49	. 51	-----	-----	1, 007. 51	2. 00	-----
Tennessee-----	191, 413. 63	142, 878. 03	3, 125. 78	4, 727. 45	2, 321. 51	595. 00	1, 022. 50	980. 00	34, 358. 20	1, 405. 16	-----
Texas-----	341, 015. 26	184, 580. 87	5, 261. 10	5, 860. 91	1, 533. 47	161. 75	-----	875. 58	142, 586. 11	155. 47	-----
Utah-----	34, 565. 68	30, 009. 31	496. 71	352. 85	63. 48	. 51	-----	137. 11	3, 490. 71	15. 00	-----
Vermont-----	35, 473. 53	25, 678. 51	68. 45	991. 86	494. 35	121. 04	-----	278. 08	7, 740. 48	100. 76	-----
Virginia-----	181, 804. 66	155, 960. 71	14. 00	7, 966. 59	1, 974. 45	567. 12	92. 67	1, 555. 65	13, 366. 36	307. 11	-----
Washington-----	73, 868. 29	57, 306. 49	2, 944. 44	2, 990. 86	790. 31	183. 78	-----	1, 274. 89	8, 377. 52	-----	-----
West Virginia-----	125, 015. 45	114, 039. 62	16. 00	289. 30	36. 86	-----	-----	237. 85	10, 095. 82	300. 00	-----
Wisconsin-----	155, 779. 27	150, 842. 51	4, 936. 76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming-----	24, 399. 74	23, 874. 56	-----	291. 46	6. 73	-----	-----	-----	224. 74	2. 25	-----
Total, 1925-----	5, 879, 999. 99	4, 660, 134. 68	91, 840. 89	109, 079. 77	35, 844. 59	5, 662. 97	6, 483. 13	40, 018. 71	918, 174. 14	11, 845. 01	916. 10
1924-----	5, 880, 000. 00	4, 583, 765. 05	86, 152. 30	106, 380. 09	40, 964. 27	5, 483. 23	8, 945. 15	38, 726. 37	983, 709. 00	5, 479. 55	20, 394. 99
1923-----	5, 880, 000. 00	4, 447, 492. 44	113, 901. 41	130, 029. 94	40, 240. 02	6, 097. 05	9, 009. 22	47, 247. 12	1, 019, 854. 81	6, 944. 88	59, 183. 11
1922-----	5, 580, 000. 00	4, 265, 041. 66	107, 237. 37	106, 177. 73	140, 165. 09	(1)	7, 914. 66	40, 701. 62	935, 937. 26	7, 174. 06	69, 650. 55
1921-----	5, 080, 000. 00	3, 727, 417. 45	96, 897. 63	115, 770. 50	147, 829. 09	(1)	6, 269. 91	50, 585. 69	920, 621. 97	8, 656. 26	105, 951. 50
1920-----	4, 580, 000. 00	3, 210, 273. 50	113, 311. 71	127, 097. 40	142, 254. 14	(1)	4, 614. 66	48, 695. 97	911, 947. 11	6, 149. 87	115, 655. 64
1919-----	2, 580, 000. 00	1, 660, 720. 95	105, 120. 93	134, 166. 83	143, 054. 00	(1)	2, 618. 28	91, 655. 52	496, 439. 74	5, 051. 79	41, 171. 96
1918-----	2, 080, 000. 00	1, 381, 547. 05	76, 910. 28	109, 656. 02	139, 627. 12	(1)	2, 412. 57	61, 433. 27	394, 481. 91	1, 998. 07	11, 933. 71
1917-----	1, 580, 000. 00	1, 140, 061. 93	43, 927. 84	52, 587. 62	120, 041. 81	(1)	1, 338. 98	36, 881. 97	278, 867. 24	1, 346. 99	4, 945. 62
1916-----	1, 080, 000. 00	755, 165. 64	27, 867. 77	40, 863. 34	112, 154. 06	(1)	968. 63	39, 404. 50	201, 084. 45	415. 34	2, 076. 27
1915-----	480, 000. 00	329, 143. 14	8, 241. 16	15, 463. 39	15, 539. 85	(1)	146. 85	19, 769. 52	96, 402. 41	228. 41	5, 065. 27

1 Prior to 1923 transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 12.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever), for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1925, by items of expense, and totals for 1916-1924

State	Total appro- priation	Personal services— salaries and labor	Printing and cuts for publications	Supplies and material	Communica- tion service ¹	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscel- laneous	Unex- pended balance
Alabama	\$193,201.83	\$173,711.32	\$213.27	\$541.58	\$345.70	\$29.49	---	\$602.42	\$17,557.15	\$200.90	---
Arizona	22,761.23	18,683.69	870.62	544.65	172.80	25.37	---	176.38	2,287.72	---	---
Arkansas	153,576.10	152,887.08	77.86	107.10	58.45	28.82	---	27.00	68.30	321.49	---
California	115,061.46	115,061.46	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	51,101.07	41,131.47	---	1,191.01	---	93.65	---	1,052.21	5,481.15	14.16	---
Connecticut	46,680.09	27,648.75	---	---	110.07	---	---	---	18,921.27	---	---
Delaware	10,741.56	6,936.29	310.40	295.93	433.34	---	---	206.83	2,551.02	7.75	---
Florida	64,368.33	52,008.53	---	185.20	45.57	18.67	---	19.30	12,088.36	2.70	---
Georgia	227,780.76	212,240.22	271.15	268.59	190.97	15.86	\$1,550.20	126.35	13,028.55	88.87	---
Idaho	32,867.74	25,811.09	300.00	1,160.09	347.18	7.40	---	41.10	5,200.88	---	---
Illinois	218,495.98	218,495.98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana	152,087.09	152,087.09	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	160,596.43	160,596.43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	120,962.06	101,974.60	---	1,015.91	275.00	---	---	23.38	17,637.82	35.35	---
Kentucky	187,342.23	187,342.23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	122,963.83	84,135.91	3,106.52	4,095.02	1,495.89	224.28	4.50	601.01	29,283.00	17.70	---
Maine	49,217.76	27,162.66	---	2,158.04	308.12	93.25	---	772.48	18,723.21	---	---
Maryland	60,963.51	50,032.20	1,719.95	964.54	23.65	1.18	1,000.00	327.82	6,820.13	74.04	---
Massachusetts	21,234.75	21,234.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	149,913.95	137,946.08	---	12.35	---	---	---	---	11,967.87	---	---
Minnesota	140,319.33	138,250.49	210.96	376.08	220.85	12.40	7.50	247.60	2,056.49	96.00	---
Mississippi	162,904.83	154,997.74	110.48	3,138.96	492.94	44.29	---	655.51	6,735.70	---	---
Missouri	190,921.32	150,669.66	2.10	1,327.26	472.39	26.92	---	134.25	35,809.48	1.80	---
Montana	39,597.13	29,156.21	867.00	6,144.05	1,529.20	373.38	---	562.09	8,476.20	5.13	---
Nebraska	93,620.98	64,000.08	---	390.57	322.28	26.74	2.30	251.37	20,140.05	---	---
Nevada	6,530.11	2,153.80	---	156.78	284.38	52.25	---	32.66	3,383.05	---	---
New Hampshire	17,159.69	14,894.90	603.99	---	71.66	---	---	---	1,134.73	---	---
New Jersey	70,773.81	69,098.49	1,603.66	---	478.11	157.57	---	304.14	6,237.84	1.45	---
New Mexico	31,035.53	21,419.62	1,238.14	1,198.66	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$683.89
New York	188,634.11	187,950.22	---	---	1,080.46	14.28	---	788.71	14,552.71	300.52	---
North Carolina	217,356.06	199,511.97	---	1,107.41	---	---	---	49.70	5,374.72	---	---
North Dakota	58,694.01	52,294.11	304.33	588.17	78.38	4.60	---	268.50	35,068.04	---	232.21
Ohio	218,775.06	183,206.31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	156,422.88	156,300.35	---	122.53	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon	41,224.89	41,224.89	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	326,987.38	169,586.15	330.47	6,855.02	10,406.21	288.82	1,787.10	1,657.58	130,973.67	5,102.36	---
Rhode Island	1,598.82	809.84	316.05	197.96	96.64	19.61	---	45.86	112.86	---	---
South Carolina	146,014.48	124,273.65	5,889.52	1,006.40	1,646.34	36.07	---	676.15	11,593.35	893.00	---
South Dakota	56,176.30	26,616.11	311.74	7,406.81	2,134.61	741.47	2.00	998.65	17,842.05	122.86	---
Tennessee	181,413.63	176,942.84	3,575.83	826.52	18.58	---	---	---	49.86	---	---
Texas	331,015.26	310,402.69	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,612.57	---	---

Pa-----	336,987.38	23,714.50	460.00	191,465.13	-----	10,177.56	11,644.03	-----	15,547.50	11,691.93	21,659.80	-----	-----	-----	18,252.56
R. I.-----	11,598.82	2,666.06	181.25	2,044.40	-----	2,755.42	-----	-----	7,113.27	7,243.71	8,846.45	-----	-----	-----	1,021.60
S. C.-----	156,014.48	24,494.61	6,350.95	26,363.73	-----	6,940.34	-----	-----	6,065.69	2,800.91	3,300.00	-----	-----	6,181.16	11,896.36
S. Dak-----	66,176.30	3.28	-----	12,754.84	-----	1,932.46	-----	-----	547.68	829.33	7,536.33	-----	-----	-----	5,883.40
Tenn-----	191,413.63	10,577.43	3,125.78	89,771.65	-----	3,544.32	-----	-----	13,008.39	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,810.07	8,466.76
Tex-----	341,015.26	35,758.14	7,044.28	167,019.72	-----	5,858.02	7,412.84	-----	7,072.90	2,527.40	3,235.94	-----	-----	-----	2,797.46
Utah-----	34,565.68	3,749.58	496.71	18,347.46	-----	787.25	899.65	-----	-----	550.08	166.80	-----	-----	-----	1,308.35
Vt-----	35,473.53	5,011.26	68.45	9,757.05	-----	7,133.44	1,520.83	-----	-----	416.93	2,130.08	-----	-----	-----	1,702.91
Va-----	181,804.66	23,048.80	19.75	126,993.56	-----	7,292.64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wash-----	73,868.29	15,318.39	2,902.04	29,094.55	-----	5,438.90	-----	8.00	967.34	1,307.80	918.12	-----	-----	953.38	1,087.07
W. Va.---	125,015.45	3,856.33	520.00	52,177.88	-----	23,161.15	-----	-----	2,025.58	541.69	513.14	-----	-----	-----	4,008.56
Wis-----	155,779.27	11,000.00	9,763.00	55,342.88	-----	7,291.67	-----	-----	5,460.00	4,800.00	11,528.75	-----	-----	-----	12,164.27
Wyo-----	24,399.74	7,144.56	-----	11,666.60	-----	733.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total:1925	5,879,999.99	489,334.58	129,589.83	2,545,660.14	923,732.64	395,996.33	75,683.11	25,285.69	164,480.17	115,788.09	169,368.58	13,478.82	174,800.00	78,561.76	174,800.00
1924	5,880,000.00	567,299.02	107,430.35	2,499,648.20	885,351.85	347,032.94	362,896.50	25,595.61	127,715.52	115,383.23	146,225.26	15,058.10	192,313.17	(4)	(4)
1923	5,880,000.00	560,818.85	134,982.11	2,484,671.37	885,893.81	388,141.33	321,699.57	27,557.00	135,853.68	112,673.45	149,978.94	13,828.80	178,711.34	(4)	(4)
1922	5,580,000.00	534,939.13	107,237.37	2,585,672.90	690,124.03	367,674.18	223,457.69	24,013.74	151,303.74	104,173.38	149,102.80	15,052.24	155,850.69	(4)	(4)
1921	5,080,000.00	510,671.70	96,897.63	2,314,037.79	643,712.65	338,121.77	163,028.85	29,275.33	117,477.14	83,263.80	151,544.79	14,183.78	124,471.96	(4)	(4)
1920	4,580,000.00	497,185.75	113,328.01	1,930,498.67	643,380.58	319,561.57	159,239.04	35,041.37	87,871.04	67,003.77	102,469.94	12,947.38	97,415.30	(4)	(4)
1919	2,580,000.00	497,041.99	105,120.93	655,145.93	395,631.98	143,219.87	(2)	46,439.03	93,866.43	59,539.20	85,229.65	14,524.65	101,141.49	(4)	(4)
1918	2,080,000.00	390,545.48	76,910.28	584,815.72	356,475.39	112,076.34	(2)	44,515.12	68,268.80	40,519.03	67,341.75	14,790.71	75,316.76	(4)	(4)
1917	1,580,000.00	249,738.80	43,881.48	453,417.17	261,229.14	105,290.22	(2)	69,425.12	59,018.49	26,507.94	49,536.76	11,807.83	56,668.96	(4)	(4)
1916	1,080,000.00	177,213.30	27,867.77	289,708.77	174,753.22	63,189.11	(2)	63,125.80	30,305.43	21,168.07	38,365.08	9,593.93	35,352.22	(4)	(4)
1915	480,000.00	86,278.39	8,241.16	128,083.33	169,890.05	32,944.29	(2)	33,821.65	8,640.84	5,735.83	16,269.72	3,930.67	9,191.99	(4)	(4)

¹ Prior to 1920 included home economics.
² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.
³ Prior to 1925 included foods, home management, and clothing.
⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 13.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1925, by projects, and totals for 1915-1924—Continued

State	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous	Unexpended balance
Alabama						\$8,457.29	\$6,141.59			\$2,850.54	\$5,220.71		
Arizona	\$1,046.95												
Arkansas	2,455.87			\$688.78			991.20		\$3,316.31				
California							3,397.87						
Colorado						359.53	2,707.15	\$3,341.82					
Connecticut	6,987.15						1,611.79		2,000.00				
Delaware	1,031.97	\$266.75											
Florida		7,155.73											
Georgia	4,448.08				\$1,360.34	2,724.66			2,314.96	2,748.06			
Idaho	2,261.04	1,275.00											
Illinois	6,350.32					1,992.37	9,464.27				3,208.35		
Indiana	8,426.81	6,971.96					3,239.99						
Iowa							6,400.00		5,225.00				
Kansas	46.02			1,049.13		5,025.06	2,753.86		2,817.21		736.13		
Kentucky	3,449.39						1,786.65		2,458.11				
Louisiana									100.00				
Maine													
Maryland	2,653.31	602.80	\$715.35						524.98				
Massachusetts	5,411.50						1,283.50		65.00				
Michigan	3,575.00								875.00		687.50		
Minnesota		4,000.11					2,963.07				960.00		
Mississippi									12,094.88				
Missouri	6,800.00		3,195.00			3,400.00	3,075.00	1,000.00	5,125.00				
Montana							1,999.99						
Nebraska	2,600.00					5,435.00	1,120.00		2,600.00		867.60		
Nevada													
New Hampshire													
New Jersey	4,428.42					355.70	2,764.05						
New Mexico													
New York	1,390.38	8,454.24	4,211.66		300.00	958.85	5,041.83	249.29					\$683.89
North Carolina	7,884.61	3,628.97			837.54								
North Dakota		1,371.15				319.39	3,918.44				2,304.47		
Ohio	5,021.81	760.60	2,730.29			7,835.77	6,917.80		8,099.62				232.21
Oklahoma	1,329.51		1,402.93			1,173.18			778.31				
Oregon	1,924.38					499.72	557.66		2,601.64	2,615.70			

Pennsylvania	16,931.01	2,526.92	2,594.21		917.90		8,076.58	1,327.75					
Rhode Island													
South Carolina	1,761.96		4,657.02		3,210.81				12,107.89				
South Dakota			3,300.00			3,300.00	775.00	3,300.00					
Tennessee						2,994.73			8,958.50				
Texas	2,797.46					2,797.46		4,825.77	3,792.52				
Utah			2,797.47			500.04							
Vermont	374.10						1,864.66						
Virginia									75.00				
Washington	1,229.19	1,159.64	206.48			815.11	951.30		222.70	1,339.25			
West Virginia	5,586.90	2,459.87											
Wisconsin	6,270.00	5,990.00	1,200.00		426.92	2,745.00	2,250.00						
Wyoming													
Total, 1925	114,473.14	46,623.74	27,010.41	1,737.91	7,053.51	51,688.86	82,053.25	14,044.63	75,929.93	8,437.00	15,324.01		916.10
1924	105,347.12	54,154.16	49,340.16	2,711.31	9,184.80	59,303.95	59,855.15	24,304.54	91,555.31	5,677.10	6,221.66		20,394.99
1923	113,766.16	54,351.72	30,060.01	2,244.63	4,526.43	54,910.50	63,497.82	13,395.83	86,237.42	2,670.14			59,183.11
1922	119,494.94	42,662.39	27,482.48	600.00	409.84	57,612.13	65,492.11	4,552.23	70,812.25	1,647.17			69,650.55
1921	120,881.01	39,347.39	31,290.85	550.00	1,183.59	75,761.33	45,856.28	7,313.30	61,357.69	499.98			105,951.50
1920	94,734.69	38,021.20	23,249.32		2,248.18	58,678.38	45,260.73	8,660.11	61,803.38	1,723.91			115,655.64
1919	89,593.31	40,819.23	21,307.37	388.18	2,089.12	50,945.46	48,087.69	20,794.66	57,132.80	1,943.32			41,171.96
1918	73,870.57	24,800.53	7,659.64	864.25	1,201.41	24,119.45	34,733.81	15,744.60	33,629.68	2,680.84			11,933.71
1917	45,773.14	11,691.68	7,957.23		4,591.58	21,730.76	32,786.96	10,510.03	18,374.98	2,455.40			4,945.63
1916	42,949.87	6,801.49	4,603.57		358.45	15,680.02	34,004.56	3,197.59	7,204.80	748.84			2,076.27
1915	16,309.53	400.00	440.00			1,180.15	4,369.31	126.00	2,298.60	3,712.95			5,065.27

TABLE 14.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1925, by projects, and totals for 1916-1924

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home demon- stration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics ²	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agrono- my	Foods ⁴	Home manage- ment ⁴	Cloth- ing ⁴
Ala.	\$193, 201.83	\$6, 124.36	\$215.63	\$93, 556.00	\$45, 042.62	\$8, 634.06		\$81.86	\$5, 955.29				\$5, 483.02	\$2, 555.83		\$15.13
Ariz.	22, 761.23	2, 778.97	870.62	8, 453.56	3, 469.29				1, 895.98	\$1, 552.82	\$722.03					
Ark.	153, 576.10	7, 228.73	977.86	76, 937.20	51, 582.52	1, 338.00	\$2, 520.00		2, 202.00	1, 350.00	2, 173.50					1, 260.00
Calif.	115, 061.46			96, 412.37		18, 649.09			1, 493.28	2, 767.60						
Colo.	51, 101.07	2, 442.39	2, 538.24	22, 560.67	2, 650.39	3, 487.13	682.66		2, 751.54	4, 684.13	5, 428.93		2, 797.50	2, 529.00		3, 033.48
Conn.	46, 680.09	3, 365.85	1, 701.17		740.09	4, 205.34							2, 069.46	2, 130.26		4, 037.24
Del.	10, 741.56	4, 090.68	310.40		165.94	287.11										
Fla.	64, 368.33			5, 887.43	37, 522.47					3, 892.18				3, 483.39		
Ga.	227, 780.76	8, 129.84	878.05	19, 470.29	42, 457.70	4, 645.09			1, 190.61	1, 064.13	4, 690.50	\$930.99	727.55	2, 331.67		
Idaho.	32, 867.74	4, 241.13	300.00	145, 844.54	5, 741.77	3, 333.62			4, 473.48		2, 075.63		2, 295.00			1, 237.26
Ill.	218, 495.98			6, 402.72												
Ind.	152, 087.09			218, 495.98												
Iowa	160, 596.43			152, 087.09												
Kans.	120, 962.06			148, 596.43	10, 000.00	2, 000.00										
Ky.	187, 342.23	437.42		38, 885.89			2, 471.25	3, 435.18	10, 564.91	5, 609.55	6, 526.20	3, 197.49	12, 513.75	4, 711.93	\$2, 019.50	10, 198.65
La.	122, 963.83	11, 862.99	742.50	53, 340.07	41, 954.69	16, 936.65		4, 510.00	10, 715.67	7, 379.98	3, 600.00		6, 783.33	4, 583.34		6, 017.47
Me.	49, 217.76	10, 978.28	8, 061.37	40, 651.81	6, 886.00	5, 917.44			4, 355.66	9, 270.21	7, 926.41	3, 645.62	6, 761.06	889.63		
Md.	60, 963.51	7, 659.95		11, 848.72		5, 482.62	6, 215.21			3, 415.81	3, 386.95		3, 868.71			
Mass.	21, 234.75	6, 611.37	3, 119.95	21, 095.63	9, 666.29	3, 302.93			2, 762.21	2, 961.55	2, 590.71		3, 109.13			
Mich.	149, 913.95	10, 333.78	406.37	21, 234.75	479.24	2, 057.85			2, 894.00	6, 104.78	1, 456.93		5, 183.47	208.38	2, 589.51	733.73
Minn.	140, 319.33	600.00	865.00	128, 976.81		516.90							1, 033.47			
Miss.	162, 904.83		257.76	98, 578.36	40, 736.84									6, 089.21	3, 457.65	
Mo.	190, 921.32	3, 136.71	1, 654.53	118, 919.29	14, 584.29	5, 229.02	3, 706.56		5, 091.86	2, 912.85	5, 079.91		11, 957.79	1, 196.22	2, 988.26	2, 648.12
Mont.	39, 597.13	4, 500.00	2, 000.00	13, 710.61	1, 300.00	2, 800.00				4, 301.00				3, 666.67	2, 652.18	3, 666.67
Nebr.	93, 620.98	9, 136.27	2, 867.07	43, 956.67	3, 097.60	8, 591.28	1, 596.36		3, 251.99	2, 084.35	1, 127.87		2, 925.53	2, 522.75	1, 039.90	2, 496.87
Nev.	6, 530.11			1, 500.00	2, 522.06					360.00	400.00					
N. H.	17, 159.69	7, 873.30	526.83	6, 003.95												
N. J.	70, 773.81	2, 687.48	3, 709.70	17, 236.91	4, 353.32	11, 331.58				3, 638.14	3, 600.00		2, 700.00	2, 970.00	2, 500.00	5, 366.68
N. Mex.	31, 035.53	2, 886.69	1, 096.85	14, 462.85					3, 980.75				3, 923.90			
N. Y.	188, 634.11	1, 352.19		108, 897.76	39, 950.00	1, 355.03	9, 311.92	900.00	6, 650.00	3, 000.00			9, 592.62			
N. C.	217, 356.06			80, 843.01	90, 045.77				33, 097.56							
N. Dak.	58, 694.01	867.66	393.95	19, 915.08	4, 627.37	3, 732.15			2, 908.32	3, 274.14	2, 729.38	3, 428.61		2, 770.02	1, 697.58	1, 347.73
Ohio.	218, 775.06	13, 118.50		121, 897.50	10, 007.52	19, 204.42			8, 320.13	3, 983.14	4, 301.11		12, 518.83	3, 000.00	3, 188.12	2, 421.46
Okla.	156, 422.88	16, 193.08	2, 595.00	84, 377.68	15, 045.00	8, 177.08			3, 000.00	4, 225.04	3, 375.00		2, 750.00	2, 800.00		4, 029.31
Oreg.	41, 224.89	7, 720.38		12, 257.85	1, 200.00	4, 663.33			1, 600.00	1, 150.00	2, 133.33		1, 600.00	900.00		2, 685.00
Pa.	326, 987.38	30, 130.18	339.72	115, 226.32		2, 985.77	84, 397.14		6, 186.17	7, 086.97	8, 968.57		6, 528.84			1, 250.00
R. I.	1, 598.82	307.89	316.05	384.93	126.59	350.55							112.81			
S. C.	146, 014.48		7, 599.22	89, 045.75	36, 799.03				2, 088.29							
S. Dak.	56, 176.30	25, 508.45	617.49	5, 674.29	3, 055.69	548.37				1, 762.79	1, 126.49	1, 389.64	2, 052.37	3, 144.18		2, 810.81
Tenn.	181, 413.63	18, 945.55	3, 575.83	101, 092.33	47, 589.16	510.00		4, 095.00		2, 307.88	1, 080.00		510.00	300.00		

Tex-----	331,015.26	-----	6,133.65	204,625.18	85,727.43	2,700.00	3,900.00	-----	4,661.50	2,521.50	2,661.50	-----	2,265.37	-----	1,400.00
Utah-----	24,565.68	3,418.48	229.50	15,853.43	4,593.59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	470.68	-----	-----
Vt-----	25,473.53	3,316.06	266.95	10,011.60	3,584.93	3,209.89	195.78	-----	-----	809.40	2,816.91	-----	378.81	-----	-----
Va-----	171,804.66	-----	15,439.27	21,380.87	72,232.74	-----	-----	-----	8,802.21	10,183.46	11,219.12	-----	6,523.18	2,248.38	-----
Wash-----	63,868.29	5,673.91	3,192.55	11,177.23	3,027.70	6,315.11	-----	134.10	2,985.28	2,938.90	2,999.52	-----	2,989.55	3,853.64	3,511.61
W. Va-----	115,015.45	7,355.03	1,565.00	64,926.64	19,931.96	14,480.71	-----	-----	1,285.89	1,685.57	3,592.71	-----	-----	2,566.02	3,553.17
Wis-----	145,779.27	7,435.38	5,289.52	87,340.65	982.80	3,007.82	-----	2,560.13	4,968.28	1,611.49	12,751.74	-----	5,992.00	2,108.93	1,295.13
Wyo-----	14,399.74	33.22	-----	13,490.60	875.92	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,327.70
Total:															
1925---	5,399,999.99	260,230.20	80,633.60	2,871,202.68	764,356.32	180,045.94	3114,996.88	15,716.27	150,132.86	109,889.36	110,540.95	13,609.97	132,991.43	60,993.43	25,993.85
1924---	5,400,000.00	285,911.89	81,005.72	2,962,393.16	750,939.18	194,681.32	3165,523.64	13,984.83	176,842.99	103,904.31	133,617.88	13,628.91	117,546.29	(4)	(4)
1923---	5,400,000.00	332,631.65	74,414.38	2,940,071.60	831,627.67	193,467.20	3104,525.11	5,506.33	150,062.17	100,913.09	115,412.01	10,546.32	115,216.02	(4)	(4)
1922---	5,100,000.00	299,388.81	78,678.18	2,669,702.27	775,682.83	228,517.62	3200,301.69	16,517.56	117,689.62	89,407.18	88,359.26	10,248.45	128,143.57	(4)	(4)
1921---	4,600,000.00	299,526.68	76,823.58	2,348,738.60	761,014.77	215,447.91	394,802.54	22,731.78	104,050.07	77,498.14	74,905.25	15,728.27	100,675.72	(4)	(4)
1920---	4,100,000.00	247,554.18	58,956.38	2,204,209.25	589,724.44	178,287.12	3117,032.75	47,019.29	84,244.58	61,520.81	50,416.25	14,135.15	70,309.47	(4)	(4)
1919---	2,100,000.00	252,329.45	55,540.79	941,902.93	1293,869.64	112,706.28	(2)	28,667.68	55,747.75	34,779.81	48,483.73	11,498.94	42,585.94	(4)	(4)
1918---	1,600,000.00	178,212.44	40,130.89	766,416.54	1197,262.21	80,315.51	(3)	35,850.11	44,274.89	22,973.75	45,155.37	8,054.15	44,613.67	(4)	(4)
1917---	1,100,000.00	97,302.53	34,819.50	541,495.05	1126,235.78	50,209.68	(2)	36,501.94	27,199.22	12,722.78	24,306.88	5,230.27	26,433.67	(4)	(4)
1916---	600,000.00	90,055.50	15,198.34	283,077.42	168,468.44	28,473.54	(2)	25,754.65	7,305.47	7,102.61	9,905.43	2,406.88	9,439.85	(4)	(4)

State	Horti- culture	Botany and plant pathology	Ento- mology, apiculture, and orni- thology	Forestry	Agricul- tural engineer- ing	Farm manage- ment	Rural or- ganization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Rodent pests	Publicity	Miscel- laneous	Unex- pended balance
Alabama-----	\$5,026.29	\$3,926.96	\$2,848.24	-----	\$1,177.32	\$168.91	-----	\$11,019.42	\$188.24	-----	\$1,182.65	-----	-----
Arizona-----	1,169.26	-----	-----	-----	-----	600.00	-----	2,320.29	-----	\$675.00	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas-----	1,611.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,131.27	1,124.83	\$1,545.29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,552.82	2,392.52	-----	3,597.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut-----	4,152.36	-----	2,187.81	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia-----	5,941.42	-----	-----	-----	3,552.98	-----	-----	3,265.16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho-----	1,966.75	-----	800.38	\$2,130.53	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas-----	6,654.70	2,735.20	4,177.25	-----	6,823.19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky-----	5,591.66	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,002.22	-----	6,251.68	-----	-----	3,069.98	-----	-----
Louisiana-----	11,712.83	-----	5,907.51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine-----	-----	-----	-----	3,204.29	-----	4,135.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland-----	3,854.30	220.00	430.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,239.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan-----	12,772.83	-----	4,446.54	1,022.42	6,350.32	-----	-----	12,240.29	-----	-----	2,956.13	-----	-----
Minnesota-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,649.53	-----	-----	5,660.00	-----	-----

¹ Prior to 1920 included home economics.

² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.

³ Prior to 1925 included foods, home management, and clothing.

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 14.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1925, by projects, and totals for 1916-1924—Continued

State	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, and ornithology	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Rodent pests	Publicity	Miscellaneous	Unexpended balance
Mississippi	\$8,498.02				\$5,306.99	\$1,245.47	\$3,356.04	\$2,075.80					
Missouri	2,770.96		\$1,268.69		1,098.95	1,000.00							
Montana					2,994.81	1,262.41		1,187.99			\$2,409.12		
Nebraska	1,072.14												
Nevada													
New Hampshire						2,755.61							
New Jersey	7,200.00				480.00	3,000.00							
New Mexico													
New York	4,750.00	\$2,800.00	2,000.00		2,775.00	2,283.32		2,435.43				\$2,249.06	
North Carolina			358.07		2,071.30								\$683.89
North Dakota		383.34			433.32	3,192.66					5,918.97		
Ohio	7,795.24				3,155.04	3,963.99							232.21
Oklahoma	3,000.00		3,200.00		3,000.00			2,000.00					
Oregon	3,000.00				1,100.00	900.00		1,750.00					
Pennsylvania	8,228.28	17,106.03	14,818.98	\$8,568.10		2,537.40	13,878.91						
Rhode Island													
South Carolina	7,193.32	4,460.48						916.68					
South Dakota			1,350.22		1,223.20	919.53	1,535.75	1,368.74					
Tennessee			2,265.38		507.88			900.00					
Texas	2,265.38				2,265.37		4,761.50	2,861.50					
Utah						613.67							
Vermont	269.53												
Virginia	10,934.62	3,931.37			4,664.83			733.00					
Washington	2,607.37	2,473.44	1,276.48		2,825.16	1,560.64			\$1,193.52		525.00		
West Virginia	191.94												
Wisconsin	2,292.93	1,241.18	852.34	134.06	2,116.01	471.18							
Wyoming													
Total, 1925	132,523.13	39,278.00	48,187.89	15,059.40	58,605.76	38,129.86	25,077.49	57,812.86	1,381.76	\$675.00	21,721.85	2,249.06	916.10
1924	145,418.75	24,372.62	34,971.48	3,341.97	57,456.05	42,429.13	6,831.87	54,499.08	1,913.03	1,444.28	6,793.01	153.62	20,394.99
1923	127,599.02	16,280.70	43,239.84	2,595.41	65,911.42	39,344.76	6,270.69	59,186.20	3,768.04	2,220.00		7.26	59,183.11
1922	99,493.33	23,688.88	32,150.09	6,857.47	42,101.04	31,293.57	5,296.99	69,367.15	5,758.05	1,627.05		10,078.79	69,650.55
1921	82,432.04	38,993.32	22,121.07	50.00	5,870.22	31,388.27	35,981.24	10,142.62	56,663.33	11,119.99		7,343.09	105,951.50
1920	76,121.70	29,513.14	21,011.90	1,927.09	5,555.87	42,707.86	25,288.52	12,718.94	32,737.92	9,380.74		3,971.01	115,655.64
1919	37,705.66	19,646.78	10,750.04	1,163.59	3,759.50	26,472.85	21,327.94	13,077.73	31,572.65	10,134.00		5,104.36	41,171.96
1918	22,294.37	19,659.97	9,904.89	367.54	1,184.10	20,830.86	13,135.06	13,798.22	20,502.90			3,128.85	11,933.71
1917	18,183.43	18,643.05	7,030.07		3,171.32	12,420.99	15,638.37	12,636.50	9,544.02	12,489.65		2,839.67	4,945.63
1916	9,911.70	5,388.86	3,560.81		1,498.89	3,003.55	6,065.04	12,279.09	1,850.19	3,742.83		3,434.64	2,076.27

TABLE 15.—Sources of offset to Federal Smith-Lever funds for fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by States, and totals for 1916-1924

State	Total	State	County	College	Other	Unex- pended balance
Alabama.....	\$193,201.83	\$124,395.05	\$68,806.78	-----	-----	-----
Arizona.....	22,761.23	22,761.23	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	153,576.10	84,226.26	69,349.84	-----	-----	-----
California.....	115,061.46	115,061.46	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	51,101.07	39,923.93	11,177.14	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	44,680.09	46,680.09	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware.....	10,741.56	10,741.56	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	64,368.33	48,872.25	15,496.08	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	227,780.76	108,889.55	118,891.21	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	32,867.74	32,867.74	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	218,495.98	112,174.18	-----	-----	\$106,321.80	-----
Indiana.....	152,087.09	78,712.29	73,374.80	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	160,596.43	-----	160,596.43	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	120,962.06	82,500.00	38,462.06	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	187,342.23	142,241.30	45,100.93	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	122,963.83	92,749.11	30,214.72	-----	-----	-----
Maine.....	49,217.76	48,339.74	878.02	-----	-----	-----
Maryland.....	60,963.51	60,963.51	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	21,234.75	21,234.75	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	149,913.95	73,965.07	75,948.88	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	140,319.33	98,105.23	42,214.10	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	162,904.83	72,700.00	90,204.83	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	190,921.32	113,931.19	76,990.13	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	39,597.13	30,064.49	9,532.64	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	93,620.98	61,292.07	32,328.91	-----	-----	-----
Nevada.....	6,530.11	6,530.11	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	17,159.69	17,159.69	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	70,773.81	69,024.90	1,748.91	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	31,035.53	31,035.53	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	188,634.11	109,592.46	78,357.76	-----	-----	\$683.89
North Carolina.....	217,356.06	144,719.39	72,636.67	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	58,694.01	54,395.19	4,298.82	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	218,775.06	164,154.79	54,388.06	-----	-----	232.21
Oklahoma.....	156,422.88	118,765.52	37,657.36	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	41,224.89	41,224.89	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	326,987.38	242,937.64	84,049.74	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	1,598.82	1,598.82	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	146,014.48	105,902.86	40,111.62	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	56,176.30	56,176.30	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	181,413.63	67,000.00	111,111.63	\$3,302.00	-----	-----
Texas.....	331,015.26	251,326.40	79,688.86	-----	-----	-----
Utah.....	24,565.68	24,565.68	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	25,473.53	25,473.53	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	171,804.66	159,267.81	12,536.85	-----	-----	-----
Washington.....	63,868.29	63,868.29	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	115,015.45	57,359.78	57,655.67	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	145,779.27	104,801.63	40,977.64	-----	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	14,399.74	14,399.74	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1925.....	5,399,999.99	3,654,673.00	1,634,787.09	3,302.00	106,321.80	916.10
1924.....	5,400,000.00	3,527,079.45	1,729,371.54	15,462.88	107,691.14	20,394.99
1923.....	5,400,000.00	3,367,480.10	1,769,973.22	95,565.31	107,798.26	59,183.11
1922.....	5,100,000.00	3,160,939.21	1,712,675.09	57,063.42	99,671.73	69,650.55
1921.....	4,600,000.00	2,858,480.54	1,518,778.45	107,981.07	8,808.44	105,951.50
1920.....	4,100,000.00	2,439,467.52	1,095,923.84	191,287.03	257,665.97	115,655.64
1919.....	2,100,000.00	1,539,300.08	316,367.59	46,766.34	156,394.03	41,171.96
1918.....	1,600,000.00	1,262,305.01	215,077.20	51,025.46	59,658.62	11,933.71
1917.....	1,100,000.00	893,058.99	94,556.74	59,055.32	48,383.33	4,945.62
1916.....	600,000.00	470,649.42	69,226.79	26,834.76	31,212.76	2,076.27

South Carolina.....
South Dakota.....
Tennessee.....
Texas.....
Utah.....
Vermont.....
Virginia.....
Washington.....
West Virginia.....
Wisconsin.....
Wyoming.....

418, 271. 71
326, 024. 96
433, 515. 84
992, 521. 60
110, 820. 58
123, 639. 24
502, 366. 73
263, 260. 44
390, 265. 56
416, 381. 05
151, 504. 61

30, 554. 53
22, 002. 25
33, 870. 02
53, 898. 75
16, 503. 67
16, 902. 96
31, 146. 39
23, 917. 37
17, 400. 66
7, 651. 95
16, 963. 91

2, 757. 72
10, 923. 23
9, 289. 35
12, 073. 05
7, 333. 11

963. 41
14, 959. 48
168. 37
3, 788. 23
12, 718. 13

156, 014. 48
66, 176. 30
191, 413. 63
341, 015. 26
34, 565. 68
35, 473. 53
181, 804. 66
73, 868. 29
125, 015. 45
155, 779. 27
24, 399. 74

146, 014. 48
56, 176. 30
181, 413. 63
331, 015. 26
24, 565. 68
25, 473. 53
171, 804. 66
63, 868. 29
115, 015. 45
145, 779. 27
14, 399. 74

7, 000. 01
66, 718. 69
1, 847. 17
28, 362. 14
22, 936. 25
8, 157. 57
33, 100. 02
2, 971. 71
130, 909. 39
16, 356. 71
50, 189. 75

75, 930. 49
104, 028. 19
15, 618. 22
226, 157. 14
3, 371. 08
14, 996. 42
68, 423. 99
82, 783. 13
1, 756. 24
87, 025. 62
32, 833. 34

Total, 1925.....

990, 395. 56

1924.....

1, 036, 529. 99

1923.....

910, 182. 35

1922.....

954, 127. 91

1921.....

1, 020, 557. 61

1920.....

672, 073. 26

1919.....

370, 653. 29

1918.....

494, 219. 38

1917.....

244, 873. 55

1916.....

276, 786. 09

1915.....

286, 748. 55

¹ Includes \$4,598,243.13 emergency funds.

² Includes \$2,949,072.48 emergency funds.

TABLE 17.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1925, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1924

State	Total approp- riation	Personal serv- ice—Salaries and labor	Publications	Supplies and materials	Communica- tion service ¹	Transporta- tion of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscella- neous
Alabama.....	\$457,528.81	\$389,626.21	\$4,216.12	\$4,634.78	\$2,776.51	\$308.53	\$50.87	\$7,339.31	\$46,937.72	\$1,638.76
Arizona.....	133,344.23	84,363.94	1,630.72	3,035.46	1,151.77	213.65	48.65	1,510.40	38,191.98	3,197.66
Arkansas.....	454,356.34	364,826.48	6,171.48	3,374.02	1,835.16	432.51		1,856.97	72,879.80	3,979.92
California.....	629,309.90	463,722.72	1,635.70	21,760.76	8,325.17	501.35	1,070.20	7,252.88	115,264.83	9,776.29
Colorado.....	211,954.76	135,481.98	3,863.69	7,148.13	2,073.39	363.65	10.20	2,381.80	59,029.10	1,602.82
Connecticut.....	240,667.29	159,399.48	6,501.91	9,641.30	4,195.91	1,124.54	2,821.39	1,922.86	44,071.28	10,988.62
Delaware.....	37,880.25	27,837.00	1,025.40	699.60	662.15	19.15	2.50	275.46	7,351.24	7.75
Florida.....	256,252.07	219,365.56	2,558.02	2,777.84	515.98	457.48		1,726.20	27,815.62	1,035.37
Georgia.....	591,533.73	504,341.16	4,679.43	4,378.12	1,641.28	224.86	1,552.75	2,240.13	34,039.08	38,436.92
Idaho.....	178,790.29	121,402.97	771.57	6,153.03	2,811.84	466.73	89.24	767.74	44,372.03	1,955.14
Illinois.....	988,474.97	640,012.33	2,375.44	59,020.41	32,749.65	2,694.12	5,758.93	35,230.36	90,955.99	119,677.74
Indiana.....	492,136.10	379,666.63	3,908.48	28,014.18	6,319.05	1,002.27	170.56	2,650.91	68,076.31	2,327.71
Iowa.....	985,685.09	645,421.59	36,886.81	45,680.06	41,869.99	4,043.68	4,232.72	15,863.50	137,506.66	54,180.08
Kansas.....	569,570.93	369,036.79	7,035.04	26,038.39	11,457.35	1,789.74	544.77	41,417.91	69,416.37	42,834.57
Kentucky.....	464,488.02	347,064.74	2,818.32	3,765.40	1,793.39	637.21	3,600.00	1,950.25	102,483.48	375.23
Louisiana.....	338,328.06	295,497.99	3,106.52	4,326.80	1,496.96	285.46	4.50	601.01	32,990.12	18.70
Maine.....	159,337.14	108,723.43	1,000.15	6,914.14	2,891.18	418.27		4,175.45	32,596.57	2,617.95
Maryland.....	269,591.77	206,259.92	2,325.54	8,911.89	1,621.73	191.52	1,000.00	1,362.76	47,714.89	203.52
Massachusetts.....	392,331.39	233,256.94	2,899.74	5,403.15	3,949.60	586.73	406.16	3,359.93	139,639.15	2,829.99
Michigan.....	552,744.91	471,166.24	9,743.42	7,651.86	2,328.10	316.94	6.74	3,642.35	57,458.69	2,430.57
Minnesota.....	430,950.19	315,671.77	7,847.46	10,724.11	7,826.19	862.16	217.07	2,332.86	82,714.12	2,754.45
Mississippi.....	478,739.77	426,996.15	2,558.11	5,451.47	2,462.35	615.43	521.75	1,461.27	38,116.56	556.68
Missouri.....	437,564.51	329,684.01	4,135.93	11,647.02	6,233.63	512.28	264.95	1,420.42	81,119.76	2,546.51
Montana.....	256,540.89	178,914.78	2,385.14	6,316.99	1,276.62	572.73		1,242.37	65,830.46	1.80
Nebraska.....	331,495.67	239,630.61	3,230.69	17,175.07	8,281.09	813.22		3,969.80	52,416.97	5,978.22
Nevada.....	98,339.51	61,642.08		2,952.25	1,707.38	326.04	108.60	1,902.12	27,853.63	1,847.41
New Hampshire.....	121,585.24	83,494.66	2,338.86	3,299.98	1,644.47	456.41	300.00	1,675.56	25,180.50	3,194.80
New Jersey.....	293,200.01	211,364.31	4,779.04	12,551.62	3,853.27	383.99	348.94	12,711.36	39,379.32	7,828.16
New Mexico.....	163,704.87	107,966.03	3,109.95	3,668.00	1,741.01	700.02	18.50	1,762.70	44,392.18	346.48
New York.....	1,226,248.17	707,580.81	97,313.74	53,692.63	33,017.57	2,634.50	51,903.01	41,368.66	126,869.44	111,867.81
North Carolina.....	575,674.39	459,479.44	5,679.99	8,612.92	3,072.43	898.10		5,328.62	92,038.61	564.28
North Dakota.....	246,378.46	172,304.88	2,189.20	4,536.97	1,391.54	142.16	5,331.00	1,023.20	59,240.54	218.97
Ohio.....	668,932.21	515,420.00	12,338.95	14,940.84	4,065.00	276.77		2,105.53	118,285.59	1,499.53
Oklahoma.....	465,667.95	416,080.55	6,565.09	3,325.71	1,034.11	319.24		376.98	37,875.27	
Oregon.....	289,921.36	210,258.96	2,509.69	6,810.07	5,690.93	409.99	149.04	3,152.38	57,806.19	3,134.11
Pennsylvania.....	682,182.34	497,304.47	791.51	12,108.71	11,555.63	338.37	1,787.10	2,348.39	150,650.80	5,297.36
Rhode Island.....	32,367.49	28,012.57	583.50	627.54	112.03	31.53		1,300.89	1,699.43	
South Carolina.....	418,271.71	356,328.57	6,621.11	6,984.95	4,152.11	351.44	626.64	2,961.38	39,269.46	976.05
South Dakota.....	326,024.96	230,134.15	4,203.05	12,518.05	7,008.83	1,316.21	214.93	1,163.02	67,362.45	2,104.27
Tennessee.....	433,515.84	375,622.28	6,701.61	6,423.65	2,409.75	702.46	1,022.50	1,992.75	38,208.68	1,432.16
Texas.....	992,521.60	810,567.48	5,261.10	6,252.97	1,533.47	237.14		875.58	167,638.39	155.47
Utah.....	110,820.58	89,694.48	726.21	3,234.09	335.49	61.02	3.70	227.65	15,700.79	837.15

Vermont-----	123, 639. 24	85, 873. 90	335. 40	8, 101. 88	1, 913. 77	283. 87	360. 00	2, 312. 69	21, 088. 36	3, 369. 37
Virginia-----	502, 366. 73	395, 346. 31	12, 459. 72	9, 462. 67	2, 737. 89	715. 42	121. 67	5, 869. 61	71, 318. 33	4, 335. 11
Washington-----	263, 260. 44	191, 620. 29	5, 880. 20	10, 805. 55	3, 989. 71	498. 31	211. 01	4, 346. 03	45, 909. 34	-----
West Virginia-----	390, 265. 56	300, 427. 71	2, 235. 46	7, 080. 72	2, 348. 23	2, 528. 41	163. 38	37, 918. 83	29, 513. 92	8, 048. 90
Wisconsin-----	416, 381. 05	306, 743. 48	9, 484. 11	4, 519. 62	1, 061. 55	165. 61	7. 62	781. 90	93, 613. 70	3. 46
Wyoming-----	151, 504. 61	106, 348. 39	316. 50	2, 628. 21	711. 93	187. 90	-----	16. 00	41, 072. 71	222. 97
Total, 1925-----	19, 332, 371. 40	14, 376, 987. 22	317, 825. 82	515, 733. 58	255, 634. 14	33, 419. 12	85, 051. 59	279, 476. 73	3, 000, 956. 41	467, 236. 79
1924-----	19, 082, 025. 04	13, 960, 024. 41	344, 036. 52	771, 311. 06	233, 704. 70	27, 215. 82	63, 155. 12	176, 912. 37	3, 147, 711. 34	357, 953. 70
1923-----	18, 484, 845. 00	13, 669, 718. 39	336, 906. 94	477, 957. 00	194, 642. 98	25, 567. 34	54, 900. 21	148, 038. 03	3, 031, 252. 99	545, 861. 12
1922-----	17, 181, 751. 64	12, 740, 999. 28	395, 859. 62	410, 592. 62	1 186, 562. 01	(1)	47, 197. 29	129, 259. 56	2, 765, 227. 90	506, 053. 36
1921-----	16, 792, 248. 32	12, 416, 878. 29	382, 034. 06	516, 051. 82	1 195, 275. 08	(1)	48, 735. 14	140, 983. 36	2, 873, 523. 01	218, 767. 56
1920-----	14, 658, 079. 92	10, 481, 790. 44	308, 629. 24	433, 337. 62	1 137, 230. 47	(1)	36, 471. 25	134, 720. 51	2, 807, 798. 73	318, 101. 66
1919-----	14, 661, 560. 50	10, 649, 803. 53	263, 371. 74	493, 138. 35	1 133, 351. 26	(1)	19, 574. 36	185, 407. 12	2, 735, 151. 37	181, 762. 77
1918-----	11, 302, 764. 75	8, 335, 805. 69	190, 267. 35	417, 264. 23	1 127, 128. 31	(1)	18, 246. 60	216, 040. 27	1, 830, 764. 70	167, 247. 60
1917-----	6, 149, 619. 63	4, 490, 900. 05	144, 777. 26	230, 752. 18	1 68, 330. 02	(1)	6, 214. 88	87, 223. 27	1, 023, 405. 63	98, 016. 34
1916-----	4, 864, 180. 94	3, 514, 061. 85	98, 850. 56	176, 793. 16	1 48, 709. 30	(1)	4, 842. 21	95, 182. 98	849, 259. 37	76, 481. 51
1915-----	3, 597, 235. 85	2, 686, 923. 95	72, 090. 72	105, 526. 62	1 37, 437. 90	(1)	9, 614. 79	63, 084. 01	603, 432. 74	19, 125. 12

1 Prior to 1923 transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 18.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1925, by projects, and totals for 1915-1924

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home dem- onstration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home eco- nomics ^{2 3}	Extension schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nu- trition ⁴
Alabama	\$457,528.81	\$17,986.20	\$4,361.97	\$231,810.92	\$113,611.24	\$10,860.33		\$3,329.30	\$14,847.94		\$256.72		\$5,483.02	\$2,555.83
Arizona	133,344.23	10,884.44	1,630.72	63,033.50	21,724.74				5,309.35	\$4,100.23	2,211.97		4,524.37	
Arkansas	454,356.34	25,409.39	7,998.71	219,705.39	154,335.36	4,273.04	\$7,355.61	343.86	5,390.33	3,597.08	6,389.08		2,588.68	
California	629,309.90	13,115.79		384,328.94	122,652.34	30,814.92					2,624.72			
Colorado	211,954.76	11,128.77	6,036.24	105,986.16	9,216.29	19,185.25	56.01	1,283.40	5,373.56	8,574.22	553.19		8,713.71	4,588.10
Connecticut	240,667.29	14,979.25	10,090.05	101,737.45	10,075.43	15,986.63	2,995.30	719.82	6,765.37	12,568.69	9,707.66		5,817.62	4,930.26
Delaware	37,880.25	6,043.46	1,025.40	14,748.99	3,557.99	11,025.69								
Florida	256,252.07	12,475.06	3,406.71	120,484.85	88,607.57	5,058.55		1,619.78		3,892.18	4,655.90			6,883.39
Georgia	591,533.73	21,961.11	6,532.66	286,236.62	151,709.30	19,763.58			7,435.22	7,655.29	8,162.71	\$1,617.80	9,875.18	4,599.39
Idaho	178,790.29	9,885.68	771.57	69,962.23	22,051.26	15,704.18		1,067.15	9,949.73		7,521.50		15,182.74	
Illinois	988,474.97	16,933.35	2,469.82	791,835.45	91,542.89	11,906.72	1,994.07	45,637.57	7,201.41	3,575.62	9,701.46	1,798.57	13,400.68	3,094.02
Indiana	492,136.10	26,217.65	3,908.48	273,555.20	10,388.58	44,344.32			14,428.55	12,120.89	12,447.48	2,408.77	9,209.25	5,669.92
Iowa	985,685.09	54,791.58	13,417.03	640,477.78	45,742.67	34,911.22			13,656.93	13,746.96	25,027.09	4,428.04	15,349.25	12,314.16
Kansas	569,570.93	52,109.11	9,555.79	294,536.19	38,800.19	12,302.56	3,250.61	53,050.65	12,420.73	7,604.44	8,106.51	3,547.90	15,694.11	5,919.93
Kentucky	464,488.02	19,182.54	5,628.99	233,638.80	71,603.56	29,534.60		7,544.39	17,288.12	10,995.71	6,415.09	3,718.26	9,767.96	7,148.70
Louisiana	338,328.06	20,688.54	8,061.37	169,923.85	71,047.80	15,414.03			4,355.66	9,270.21	8,217.35	3,645.62	6,761.06	3,015.98
Maine	159,337.14	13,504.43	1,000.15	64,832.73	46,619.34	6,982.62	6,215.21	607.18		3,415.81	3,431.17		3,868.71	
Maryland	269,591.77	17,327.63	5,179.95	115,814.71	73,499.43	5,589.11		4,064.26	3,959.21	3,841.87	4,351.40		4,378.01	
Massachusetts	392,331.39	18,891.87	7,761.07	104,338.96	92,233.24	107,251.50		8,917.92	3,975.09	5,952.04	1,677.64	215.75	4,924.01	4,101.96
Michigan	552,744.91	12,405.65	12,031.02	319,643.77	19,914.04	36,418.40		1,670.01	4,472.43	11,330.91	21,818.71		22,660.55	3,726.55
Minnesota	430,950.19	20,556.04	8,778.30	280,602.71	14,934.68	31,286.07		3,827.51	9,950.07	7,129.66	15,870.46	4,247.62	3,423.86	3,423.95
Mississippi	478,739.77	18,641.27	2,586.00	229,200.70	140,036.09	25,791.91			4,768.35	8,288.23	13,473.99		6,089.21	6,089.21
Missouri	437,564.51	14,664.84	8,534.43	231,073.67	36,173.70	15,570.94	12,965.72	713.03	11,927.23	9,022.85	13,611.94		28,454.38	3,721.22
Montana	256,540.89	19,077.18	4,931.90	132,687.03	26,247.02	14,482.24		3,424.19	5,192.35	4,761.15	5,620.92		10,914.58	4,044.32
Nebraska	331,495.67	16,272.39	5,354.63	201,410.70	12,061.57	17,963.50	3,446.02		8,372.08	4,278.97	3,657.98		11,775.17	6,705.93
Nevada	98,339.51	8,791.13		47,353.64	29,345.46					1,160.00	2,052.75		4,923.73	
New Hampshire	121,585.24	10,451.69	710.17	51,326.58	24,738.45	25,413.76		923.04			3,801.36		4,615.24	4,227.23
New Jersey	293,200.01	15,560.35	9,586.42	109,796.80	48,976.57	55,452.85			4,384.99	7,955.14	6,092.18		4,332.64	
New Mexico	163,704.87	17,793.80	2,895.63	94,335.70	20,832.85				19,032.54	16,477.62	180.10		20,767.90	
New York	1,226,248.17	111,452.55	121,985.66	446,425.92	213,895.53	85,182.05	48,304.45	50,696.38	33,421.22		6,410.58		9,731.96	
North Carolina	575,674.39	25,353.24	10,533.39	321,007.70	151,326.91	1,000.00			5,872.94	4,368.15	5,394.94	5,011.47	541.66	6,754.43
North Dakota	246,378.46	18,478.15	2,968.82	137,950.43	13,520.30	9,529.46			18,828.28	10,580.43	12,047.49		31,091.06	7,386.34
Ohio	668,932.21	50,272.78	13,977.01	298,838.29	53,391.22	60,176.33	3,423.18	39,473.80	4,407.88	6,587.43	5,702.90		4,099.85	4,029.17
Oklahoma	465,667.95	9,251.09	9,251.09	229,750.28	144,596.75	13,984.38			4,283.34	4,565.36	5,189.64		8,102.08	1,566.95
Oregon	289,921.36	35,354.71	1,402.37	136,366.57	13,142.44	39,917.24			21,733.67	18,778.90	31,132.52		24,781.40	
Pennsylvania	682,182.34	71,226.90	799.72	306,754.28		13,169.33	96,073.06						1,134.41	
Rhode Island	32,367.49	3,085.99	583.50	15,271.53	7,877.09	4,314.97			7,113.27	7,243.71	11,118.50		11,896.36	6,181.16
South Carolina	418,271.71	26,653.81	13,950.17	166,700.68	124,479.88	8,140.34			8,153.98	4,563.70	4,856.73	4,689.64	11,294.62	8,429.21
South Dakota	326,024.96	31,165.11	6,174.49	193,272.54	23,790.24	2,480.83			13,848.39	3,137.21	17,905.68		9,051.76	3,327.49
Tennessee	433,515.84	30,894.25	6,701.61	226,642.92	92,516.07	4,654.32		6,123.98						

Texas-----	992, 521. 60	37, 425. 59	13, 177. 93	556, 552. 56	289, 296. 81	9, 158. 02	11, 312. 84	-----	11, 734. 56	5, 049. 07	5, 897. 61	-----	5, 062. 88	-----
Utah-----	110, 820. 58	8, 307. 42	726. 21	49, 340. 30	14, 690. 45	1, 955. 39	2, 691. 41	-----	-----	1, 898. 23	4, 481. 99	-----	3, 611. 09	2, 679. 51
Vermont-----	123, 639. 24	11, 266. 44	335. 40	53, 010. 05	19, 228. 94	21, 411. 36	3, 481. 58	-----	-----	1, 646. 72	5, 083. 18	-----	3, 270. 78	-----
Virginia-----	502, 366. 73	34, 853. 37	15, 459. 02	249, 117. 23	112, 042. 66	8, 471. 02	-----	-----	11, 302. 07	12, 491. 07	13, 367. 84	-----	6, 523. 18	2, 248. 38
Washington-----	263, 260. 44	21, 713. 69	6, 388. 05	126, 922. 78	23, 215. 95	20, 893. 44	-----	142. 10	3, 957. 07	4, 246. 70	7, 643. 99	-----	4, 076. 62	4, 807. 02
West Virginia-----	390, 265. 56	23, 087. 33	5, 250. 98	136, 519. 08	57, 612. 74	112, 067. 74	-----	7, 018. 82	6, 720. 58	4, 813. 53	5, 992. 18	513. 14	4, 683. 56	-----
Wisconsin-----	416, 381. 05	18, 596. 16	15, 052. 52	230, 707. 32	8, 704. 80	12, 700. 49	-----	17, 716. 84	10, 928. 28	6, 411. 49	28, 414. 19	-----	18, 156. 27	7, 193. 93
Wyoming-----	151, 504. 61	13, 204. 76	316. 50	70, 926. 97	23, 213. 82	7, 219. 14	-----	453. 25	6, 012. 31	3, 397. 46	339. 93	-----	8, 890. 32	2, 086. 81
Total, 1925----	19, 332, 371. 40	1, 132, 491. 32	393, 722. 62	9, 936, 517. 45	2, 998, 862. 25	1, 059, 714. 37	203, 565. 07	261, 868. 23	368, 775. 08	281, 094. 93	383, 405. 85	35, 842. 58	413, 403. 27	153, 450. 45
1924----	19, 082, 025. 04	1, 201, 783. 43	389, 321. 11	9, 999, 271. 48	2, 831, 269. 37	991, 490. 45	3575, 250. 46	246, 408. 66	355, 517. 40	284, 732. 27	395, 267. 26	36, 761. 09	417, 858. 06	(4)
1923----	18, 484, 845. 00	1, 226, 809. 21	332, 987. 35	9, 625, 817. 43	2, 790, 419. 11	991, 179. 78	3502, 968. 18	254, 388. 90	338, 874. 66	270, 060. 32	369, 724. 59	54, 798. 23	388, 279. 58	(4)
1922----	17, 181, 751. 64	1, 159, 074. 59	408, 983. 22	8, 946, 340. 45	2, 400, 789. 74	1, 054, 388. 85	3470, 378. 09	219, 213. 29	334, 436. 03	241, 417. 41	289, 773. 00	40, 492. 07	350, 605. 55	(4)
1921----	16, 792, 248. 32	1, 147, 756. 66	382, 034. 06	8, 911, 965. 32	2, 388, 473. 21	923, 982. 19	3300, 146. 47	243, 483. 54	300, 270. 51	209, 454. 02	323, 182. 77	36, 532. 87	281, 547. 94	(4)
1920----	14, 658, 079. 92	995, 051. 57	308, 629. 24	7, 665, 170. 77	2, 177, 024. 52	883, 615. 86	3332, 415. 38	239, 453. 36	231, 141. 57	151, 161. 93	276, 917. 62	63, 200. 89	218, 019. 26	(4)
1919----	14, 661, 560. 50	930, 658. 24	263, 616. 98	7, 124, 500. 90	12, 889, 210. 50	921, 621. 38	(2)	221, 906. 97	380, 168. 56	199, 441. 89	289, 756. 98	71, 678. 74	170, 534. 71	(4)
1918----	11, 302, 764. 75	754, 175. 86	207, 478. 99	5, 604, 962. 72	12, 226, 227. 97	669, 666. 18	(2)	237, 364. 78	309, 270. 72	70, 402. 84	332, 852. 55	31, 777. 11	153, 211. 24	(4)
1917----	6, 149, 619. 63	512, 891. 54	137, 647. 87	3, 058, 640. 94	1, 741, 679. 89	319, 556. 91	(2)	321, 079. 76	162, 063. 74	59, 498. 54	208, 966. 83	44, 215. 50	105, 529. 87	(4)
1916----	4, 864, 180. 94	445, 243. 67	99, 779. 68	2, 411, 539. 81	1, 519, 866. 99	231, 227. 16	(2)	322, 726. 80	131, 937. 90	47, 328. 49	172, 557. 69	21, 936. 02	77, 859. 05	(4)
1915----	3, 498, 815. 35	295, 308. 48	71, 597. 65	1, 902, 230. 51	1, 319, 822. 50	162, 448. 27	(2)	299, 175. 64	42, 448. 08	19, 475. 14	106, 098. 08	4, 563. 64	20, 912. 81	(4)

1 Prior to 1920 included home economics.
2 Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.

3 Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition.
4 Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 18.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1925, by projects, and totals for 1915-1924—Continued

State	Cloth- ing 4	Home manage- ment 4	Horti- culture	Botany and plant pathology	Ento- mology, apicul- ture, and ornitho- logy	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricul- tural en- gineering	Farm manage- ment	Rural organiza- tion	Market- ing	Exhibits and fairs	Public- ity	Miscella- neous
Alabama	\$2,903.56		\$5,026.29	\$3,926.96	\$2,848.24			\$10,947.23	\$6,311.50		\$11,019.42	\$3,038.78	\$6,403.36	
Arizona			2,621.24			\$16,853.24		365.43			85.00			
Arkansas	3,586.36		4,066.87			1,363.78		116.89	1,591.20		6,361.60			
California						9,810.53		3,086.52	4,571.20		90.00			\$61,184.57
Colorado	5,212.94					9,879.40		3,202.95	5,064.73	\$4,954.98	1,691.67			1,369.62
Connecticut	7,850.84				2,303.00				7,443.67		6,793.44			3,936.14
Delaware			12,763.72	266.75							180.00			
Florida			1,031.97	7,155.73				12.35				2,000.00		
Georgia		\$63.65	10,389.50				\$3,490.87	6,377.67			5,665.12	2,748.06		
Idaho	3,317.33		4,397.37		3,300.96	15,272.92		193.71			261.96			37,250.00
Illinois	3,059.12	6,339.25	7,850.32					24.60	12,264.27		225.00		3,208.35	
Indiana	6,128.53		9,162.09	7,420.58	92.80			2,522.24	6,403.20		70.00			
Iowa	20,075.96	7,644.32	16,521.17	1,794.22	8,297.19		3,333.80	7,522.15	9,449.49		5,743.07	3,067.79	4,519.05	19,947.26
Kansas	12,090.69	3,074.29	7,429.66	3,256.45	4,587.64	6,053.68		8,286.07	4,466.91	3,906.91	3,429.82			
Kentucky	9,480.72		9,041.75					5,055.29	5,916.57		8,720.86		3,806.11	
Louisiana			11,712.83		5,907.51			6.25			300.00			
Maine							3,204.29		5,635.50					
Maryland			7,931.14	5,516.40	7,502.10			12.53			10,624.02			
Massachusetts	4,918.77	1,152.01	14,228.83	15.00				118.66	4,519.31		5,195.89	1,921.87		
Michigan	5,829.22	9,211.02	23,360.21		6,199.80		2,769.45	16,286.57			17,391.23		5,605.37	
Minnesota	6,173.76	2,890.35	145.43	4,000.11	289.72		264.60		4,205.24	110.52	2,199.53		6,620.00	
Mississippi		3,457.65	8,524.39					5,722.03			12,159.95			
Missouri	8,298.12	7,928.26	9,570.96		4,472.54			4,509.08	4,327.70	4,357.72	7,666.18			
Montana	4,044.32	4,044.31	202.08	700.38	500.00	7,244.25		975.69	7,446.98					
Nebraska	6,436.43	2,444.90	3,711.06					10,891.03	3,889.58	3,715.72	3,838.46		5,269.55	
Nevada						4,579.47					133.33			
New Hampshire									4,220.19					
New Jersey	8,820.47	3,813.26	11,628.42					835.70	5,764.38		75.00			2,249.06
New Mexico						13,674.10		350.57			2,675.43			
New York			20,407.87	18,534.23	12,081.24		3,760.44	10,807.75	12,923.46	7,102.00				
North Carolina	1,610.10		8,644.21	3,667.47	585.88		837.54	2,849.44			318.40			
North Dakota	6,389.82	2,520.40		1,754.49		5,055.80		1,441.79	9,649.37		413.15	130.70	8,672.16	
Ohio	11,414.70	4,277.77	13,928.58	760.60	4,788.62			11,182.42	14,694.57		8,398.77			
Oklahoma	4,015.41		4,329.51		4,602.93			4,173.18			3,228.31			
Oregon	2,433.57		5,181.67			11,617.38		4,413.70	3,165.45		6,091.83	7,127.06		
Pennsylvania			25,223.90	19,648.83	17,413.19		9,486.00		10,613.98	15,206.66	140.00			
Rhode Island											100.00			
South Carolina			8,955.28	4,460.48	4,657.02		3,210.81	30.00			13,480.24			
South Dakota	7,254.29				4,650.22	6,919.14		4,523.20	2,944.53	4,835.75	1,583.74			

Tennessee	3, 040.98	2, 810.07	5, 062.88	11, 539.71	3, 502.61	9, 858.50		
Texas	4, 351.42		5, 062.88	4, 958.18	5, 596.22	6, 653.18		
Utah	2, 769.51				2, 557.36	461.96		
Vermont								
Virginia	3, 511.61		4, 068.70		7, 974.55	4, 951.56		
Washington	4, 097.32		3, 650.83	10, 695.99	4, 282.11	261.96	1, 864.25	
West Virginia			2, 459.87			87.27		
Wisconsin	9, 670.63	4, 343.98	2, 052.34	9, 267.90	4, 865.54	350.00		
Wyoming	4, 445.33		586.95			156.67	840.32	146.17
Total, 1925	183, 231.83	69, 871.68	104, 265.73	144, 785.47	155, 621.08	169, 131.52	22, 299.87	45, 968.20
1924	(4)	(4)	106, 905.73	143, 737.33	167, 832.95	177, 435.75	24, 888.34	13, 070.96
1923	(4)	(4)	111, 120.36	176, 222.78	177, 600.66	171, 271.52	18, 521.48	
1922	(4)	(4)	103, 562.22	154, 067.62	128, 178.32	204, 185.86	10, 311.31	
1921	(4)	(4)	98, 490.86	158, 167.12	124, 742.98	259, 041.53	20, 078.60	
1920	(4)	(4)	88, 679.73	129, 141.12	125, 161.36	179, 620.88	23, 245.03	
1919	(4)	(4)	112, 474.45	151, 373.85	97, 295.29	163, 927.62	10, 529.41	
1918	(4)	(4)	100, 783.02	58, 670.91	64, 517.11	104, 268.49	13, 159.98	
1917	(4)	(4)	14, 826.22	16, 435.68	50, 600.78	50, 237.47	12, 482.49	
1916	(4)	(4)	8, 510.74		36, 680.32	20, 493.57	12, 650.06	
1915	(4)	(4)	3, 940.00		13, 041.60	2, 298.60	14, 019.21	

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 19.—*Number of counties in each State having men county extension agents, July 1, 1914–1925*

State	Coun- ties re- port- ing agri- cul- tural prod- ucts	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Alabama.....	67	67	67	65	62	66	65	55	55	55	54	59	59
Arizona.....	14	-----	3	6	7	11	11	10	9	11	11	10	12
Arkansas.....	75	45	52	53	61	68	66	58	44	40	47	45	50
California.....	58	4	11	13	17	33	35	35	37	40	41	40	43
Colorado.....	63	13	13	19	16	29	27	24	24	26	23	28	20
Connecticut.....	8	1	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Delaware.....	3	-----	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida.....	63	25	36	33	37	53	47	32	31	33	37	33	36
Georgia.....	161	80	81	83	117	120	134	97	85	98	88	89	121
Idaho.....	44	2	3	7	11	27	32	34	32	28	21	19	16
Illinois.....	102	14	18	20	22	53	63	81	85	85	94	95	95
Indiana.....	92	27	31	32	40	83	76	68	82	85	86	82	79
Iowa.....	99	9	11	16	26	97	99	99	99	99	99	98	99
Kansas.....	105	9	39	56	53	67	53	51	59	56	58	57	63
Kentucky.....	119	28	39	47	45	90	71	53	61	61	59	67	72
Louisiana.....	64	41	43	43	42	58	55	41	38	45	45	46	48
Maine.....	16	-----	3	4	9	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Maryland.....	23	8	13	16	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	23	23
Massachusetts.....	14	1	10	9	11	13	13	11	11	11	11	12	11
Michigan.....	83	11	17	22	30	71	63	60	64	69	64	57	57
Minnesota.....	87	27	23	19	16	85	86	82	83	77	67	62	58
Mississippi.....	82	48	49	44	53	79	75	71	50	56	56	56	54
Missouri.....	114	13	15	14	15	71	52	47	58	55	54	53	50
Montana.....	55	4	8	7	12	23	24	27	26	26	24	23	23
Nebraska.....	93	5	8	9	8	79	54	39	46	42	42	41	43
Nevada.....	17	-----	-----	-----	6	8	4	6	7	9	11	11	8
New Hampshire.....	10	1	5	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey.....	21	4	7	11	10	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	18
New Mexico.....	31	-----	8	9	11	25	26	22	19	18	22	20	21
New York.....	60	25	29	36	41	56	55	55	55	55	55	56	55
North Carolina.....	100	51	64	65	69	91	87	77	59	66	73	76	74
North Dakota.....	53	17	15	15	17	38	32	28	36	36	33	34	33
Ohio.....	88	8	10	12	20	63	65	63	80	83	85	81	85
Oklahoma.....	77	40	56	59	62	77	70	73	71	74	67	61	65
Oregon.....	36	10	12	13	14	24	23	26	26	24	22	21	28
Pennsylvania.....	67	10	14	22	45	53	40	54	57	63	60	63	63
Rhode Island.....	5	-----	-----	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
South Carolina.....	46	43	43	42	40	43	45	45	42	42	38	39	40
South Dakota.....	69	3	5	11	13	59	36	39	43	48	43	36	34
Tennessee.....	95	36	38	48	57	91	76	45	38	41	48	54	50
Texas.....	254	98	99	90	92	178	168	127	128	143	148	149	155
Utah.....	29	8	10	8	15	28	22	21	19	19	22	21	18
Vermont.....	14	7	9	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	11	13	12
Virginia.....	100	53	55	51	53	75	71	57	61	67	70	65	65
Washington.....	39	7	10	13	22	34	29	32	31	28	24	25	26
West Virginia.....	55	13	27	29	45	48	48	40	31	40	39	39	36
Wisconsin.....	71	9	12	13	22	59	41	42	50	50	47	47	48
Wyoming.....	23	3	6	8	13	15	13	14	16	16	16	18	16
Total.....	3, 064	928	1, 136	1, 225	1, 436	2, 435	2, 247	2, 033	2, 043	2, 114	2, 096	2, 084	2, 124

TABLE 20.—*Number of counties having women county extension agents (home demonstration work) in each State, July 1, 1914–1925*

State	Coun- ties report- ing agri- cul- tural prod- ucts	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Alabama.....	67	18	19	27	23	67	54	32	36	34	34	35	37
Arizona.....	14					3	6	6	8	10	9	11	9
Arkansas.....	75	15	20	31	47	65	58	42	34	32	38	42	39
California.....	58					24	8	10	10	16	21	23	22
Colorado.....	63			2		7	3	2	1	2	2	4	2
Connecticut.....	8				5	8	6	6	3	5	6	6	7
Delaware.....	3				1	3	2						
Florida.....	63	24	27	28	35	54	42	29	28	29	24	31	30
Georgia.....	161	29	48	45	57	125	93	66	66	70	68	64	61
Idaho.....	44					24	4	5	5	21	30	30	27
Illinois.....	102			1		88	17	11	11	11	16	21	21
Indiana.....	92					22	8	5	3	2	2	1	1
Iowa.....	99					96	23	19	21	18	17	13	15
Kansas.....	105					14	8	9	7	8	9	10	15
Kentucky.....	119	9	19	24	27	96	74	18	19	26	24	24	24
Louisiana.....	64	13	13	18	20	33	32	24	25	26	28	28	24
Maine.....	16					14	2	5	10	14	15	15	15
Maryland.....	23	5	6	10	13	22	23	21	17	16	17	18	19
Massachusetts.....	14			1	6	12	10	9	9	11	9	10	11
Michigan.....	83			1	1	24	13	12	10	8	7	7	5
Minnesota.....	87					39	8	8	7	4	3	8	8
Mississippi.....	82	33	33	32	49	71	64	53	35	48	51	45	44
Missouri.....	114					48	20	11	14	13	8	11	9
Montana.....	55					18	11	9	7	11	7	5	6
Nebraska.....	93				2	30	10	7	7	3	3	2	2
Nevada.....	17			1		10	5	5	6	4	4	4	9
New Hampshire.....	10				2	9	6	3	5	6	8	7	8
New Jersey.....	21			1		8	5	8	7	9	8	12	11
New Mexico.....	31					11	5	4	4	2	4	4	5
New York.....	60			1	3	38	24	22	28	31	32	35	38
North Carolina.....	100	27	34	44	48	72	66	59	47	49	50	48	49
North Dakota.....	53				2	33	5	4	2	6	2	2	1
Ohio.....	88			1		13	5	2	7	10	8	11	15
Oklahoma.....	77	19	24	22	23	50	46	40	36	37	42	50	44
Oregon.....	36					15	5	5	6	4	4	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	67			1		48					28	28	28
Rhode Island.....	5					4		2	3	5	2	2	2
South Carolina.....	46	21	24	31	36	44	45	45	36	36	36	38	38
South Dakota.....	69					42	3	3	1	1	15	19	32
Tennessee.....	95	18	24	31	49	94	77	41	26	25	28	27	26
Texas.....	254	26	27	38	31	67	69	55	38	52	79	91	88
Utah.....	29			2	2	14	4	6	3	15	4	5	11
Vermont.....	14					7	5	4	6	9	10	9	7
Virginia.....	100	17	22	25	38	52	36	28	23	30	34	36	35
Washington.....	39					22	6	8	7	7	6	5	5
West Virginia.....	55	5	10	12	12	33	22	12	8	18	15	23	15
Wisconsin.....	71					17	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	23					5	7	7	6	6	6	6	5
Total.....	3,064	279	350	430	537	1,715	1,049	784	699	801	874	930	929

LITERATURE CITED

- (1) BAKER, H. J., and WILSON, M. C.
1926. LOCAL LEADERSHIP AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION WORK IN REACHING RURAL PEOPLE. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 50, 48 p., illus.
- (2) BIRDSEYE, M.
1925. EXTENSION WORK IN FOODS AND NUTRITION, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 349, 31 p., illus.
- (3) CLOSE, C. P., BEATTIE, W. R., and MULFORD, F. L.
1925. EXTENSION WORK WITH FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND ORNAMENTALS, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 346, 16 p., illus.
- (4) COLLINGWOOD, G. H.
1925. FARM-FORESTRY EXTENSION. EARLY DEVELOPMENT, AND STATUS IN 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 345, 15 p., illus.
- (5) ERVIN, G.
1925. EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 344, 10 p., illus.
- (6) EVANS, J. A.
1925. EXTENSION WORK AMONG NEGROES CONDUCTED BY NEGRO AGENTS, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 355, 24 p., illus.
- (7) FISHER, O. S.
1925. EXTENSION WORK IN AGRONOMY, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 343, 15 p., illus.
- (8) GILBERTSON, H. W., and CHAMBERS, C. L.
1925. METHODS AND RESULTS OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK REPORTED THROUGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 347, 38 p., illus.
- (9) HILL, I. W., and WARREN, G. L.
1925. BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 348, 47 p., illus.
- (10) LLOYD, W. A.
1925. AN EXTENSION PROGRAM IN HOME MANAGEMENT AND FARM MANAGEMENT FOR THE WESTERN STATES, WITH REPORTS OF STANDING REGIONAL COMMITTEES ON RANGE LIVESTOCK, DAIRYING, FARM CROPS, AND HUMAN NUTRITION. U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 375, 16 p.
- (11) SMITH, C. B.
[1925]. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, 1923. U. S. Dept. Agr., Off. Coop. Ext. Work [Rpt.] 1923, 104 p., illus.
- (12) WILSON, M. C.
1926. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION IN REACHING RURAL PEOPLE. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 1384, 20 p., illus.
- (13) ———, and CLARK, W. W.
1926. MAKE EXTENSION WORK MORE EFFECTIVE. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 387, 32 p., illus.
- (14) ———, and CROSBY, D. J.
1925. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION IN REACHING RURAL PEOPLE. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 104, 29 p., illus.
- (15) ———, and GILES, J. K.
1926. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION IN REACHING RURAL PEOPLE. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. (v. 15) 319, 28 p., illus.
- (16) ———, and REID, T. R.
1926. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION IN REACHING RURAL PEOPLE. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 221, 24 p., illus.



